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DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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THEY TELL THEIR STORY.

Midnight was past, and the lights of the vessels lying at anchor in the stream were beginning to be extinguished, when two men hurried from different directions towards the shore. The elder of the two had already reached the strand and was preparing to make a leap, the design of which was not to be mistaken; but at that instant the younger seized him by the arm, exclaiming: Sir, I believe you want to drown yourself!

You have guessed it. What is that to you?

This was the answer, spoken in the most angry tone.

Nothing, I know. I would simply request you to wait a few minutes—when if you like, we will make the great journey together, arm in arm—the best way of dying.

With these words the younger extended his hand to the elder, whose was not withheld. The younger continued, in a tone of seeming enthusiasm: So be it! Arm in arm! Truly, I did not dream that a human heart would beat with mine in this last hour. I will not seek to know who you are—an honest man or a villain. Come, let us begin the journey together!

The elder held the young man back, and, fixing his dim, half-extinguished eyes searchingly upon the countenance of his companion, exclaimed: Hold! You seem to me too young to end your life by suicide. A man of your years has still a brilliant, alluring future in his grasp!

"Brilliant!" answered the young man, scornfully. What have I to hope in the midst of a world full of wickedness, falsehood, treachery and unhappiness? Come!—quick!

You are still young! You must have had very sorrowful experiences to make life already thus insupportable to you.

I despise mawkin.l.

Without exception?

Without exception.

Well, then, you have now perhaps found a man whom you will not necessarily despise. I have, believe me, during my whole life, lived an honorable man.

Really! That is highly interesting. It's a pity I had not earlier made your acquaintance.

Leave me to die alone, young man. Live on. Believe me, time heals all wounds, and there are men of honor yet to be found.

Now, if you take this view, why are you hurrying so fast from the world?

Oh, I am an old, sickly man, unable to make a livelihood; a man who cannot, will not longer see his only child, his daughter, blighting her youth, and laboring day and night to support him.

How, sir! Have you a daughter who does this for you? asked the young man, surprised.

And with what endurance, with what love, does she sacrifice herself for me! She works for me, she goes hungry for me, and has only the tenderest words of love—a sweet smile for me always.

And you want to commit suicide? Are you mad?

Shall I murder my daughter? The life which she is now leading is her certain death, answered the old man, in a despairing voice.

Good sir, come with me to the nearest inn that is still open. You will relate to me your history, and, if you like, I will let you hear mine. So much, however, will I say to you beforehand: chase all thoughts of self-murder out of your head. I am rich, and, if things be as you say, from henceforth you and your daughter shall lead a pleasant life.

The old man followed the younger without opposition. A few minutes later the elder began:

My history is soon told. I was a merchant's clerk, but always unlucky. As I had nothing by inheritance and the young girl I married was poor, I was never able to commence business on my own account, and remained on to an old age in a dependent, subordinate position. Finally, I was discharged on account of my years, and then began the struggle for subsistence. My wife died of trouble, and now my poor child is wearied to gain my support. I cannot bear to see her working herself to death for me—therefore, it is better I go. Now, you know all.

Friend, exclaimed the young man, you are the most fortunate man I ever encountered in my life. It is insane to call that misfortune. To-morrow I will make my will, and you shall be—no resistance!—my heir. The coming night is my last. Before this, however, I must see your daughter, out of pure curiosity. I would for once see how one looks who really deserves the name of woman!

But, young man, what can it be that thus early has made you so unhappy? queried the elder, much moved.

I believe it was the wealth which my father left me. I was the only son of the richest banker of this city. My father died five years ago, leaving me more than was good for me. Since that time I have been deceived and betrayed by every one, without exception, with whom I have had any connection. Some have pretended friendship for me—on account of my money. Others have pretended to love me—again for my money; and so it went on. I often mingled, in the garb of a simple workman, with the masses, and thus one day became acquainted with a charming being, a young girl, to whom my whole heart soon went out in love. I disclosed to her neither my name nor my position. I longed to be loved for myself alone, and for a time it appeared as if I were going to be happy—at last, at last!

The young girl and I, whom she still regarded as a simple workman, met every afternoon in the Marcus-platz, where we walked up and down together, passing many happy hours. One day my dear girl appeared with red eyes—she had been weeping—and told me that we must part, confessing that her life belonged to another! With these words she tore herself from me and disappeared in the crowd. Her faithlessness decided my destiny. Vainly did I rush into the pleasures which so-called good society has to offer, but found my lost peace of soul never, never! I then determined to bring my joyless existence to a close.

Unhappy young man, said the older, wiping his eyes; from my whole heart I pity you. I must acknowledge that I was more fortunate than you, for I, at least, was by two women—my wife and daughter—tenderly loved.

Will you give me your address, good sir, that I may convince myself of the truth of your story? It is not exactly my trust, but I see to believe. To-morrow I will arrange my affairs as I have already told you. You will remain at this inn to-night, and in the morning early I will return. Give me your word of honor that you will not leave this house until I come back, and that you will not in the meantime speak to any one of what has taken place between us?

You have my word! Go to my dwelling, to my daughter, and you will find that I have told you but the simple truth. My name is Wilhelm Salms. Here is my address.

With these word he handed the young man a paper, giving the address of his dwelling. It lay in a suburb inhabited by the poorer classes, at some distance from the city proper.

And my name is Carl Toedor, hereupon said the young man. Take this bank note; it will serve you till my return.

Carl rang for the waiter, had the landlord called, commended the old man to his care in suitable terms, and left the house.

* * * * *

Hardly had the morning broke when Carl found himself on the way to the suburb where lived the daughter of the old man with whom he had become acquainted under such peculiar circumstances. It was a poor place. The young man knocked, opened the door, and involuntarily stepped back.

The young girl whose inconstancy had made his life a burden unbearable stood before him!

She had grown pale—very pale; but he knew her at first glance; it was Bertha, whom he had once hoped to call his own.

At his appearance the young girl sprang toward him, overcome with joy, holding out her little hand. The young man waved her back exclaiming:

You did not expect to see me?

The poor girl sank into a seat and covered her pale, beautiful face with her hands.

Are you Wilhelm Salms' daughter? asked the young man, coldly, after a pause.

I am, answered the maiden, timidly.

And who and where is that other to whom, as you told me at parting, your life belonged?

That other is my father, answered the young girl, looking up to the young man with a glance in which spoke the tenderest love.

With lightning quickness the truth dawned upon him; the scales fell from his eyes.

Speechlessly he rushed to Bertha, took her in his arms and pressed her to his breat.

Come to your father he faltered.

My father! Oh, heaven! I forgot! Where is he? He has been out all night. I have watched for him in tears the long night through.

Your father is saved. He is with me, was Carl's answer as he hurried the young girl out and through the streets to the arms of her father.

A fortnight later, and in the midst of the greatest splendor, the marriage of the rich young banker, Carl Toedor, to Bertha Salms, took place.

From the Mobile Cycle.

President Davis's Reply to Gen. R. E. Lee's Letter Resigning His Commission.

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 11, 1863.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

Yours of the 8th instant has just been received. I am glad that you concur so entirely with me as to the wants of our country in this trying hour, and am happy to add that, after the first depression consequent upon our disasters in the West, indications have appeared that our people will exhibit that fortitude which we agree in believing is alone needful to secure ultimate success.

It will become Sidney Johnston when overwhelmed by a senseless clamor, to admit the ruin that success is the test of merit, and yet there has been nothing which I have found to require a greater effort of patience than to bear the criticisms of the ignorant who always pronounce everything a failure which does not equal their expectations or desires, and can see no good result which is not in the line of their own imaginings. I admit the propriety of your conclusions, that an officer who loses the confidence of his troops should have his position changed, whatever may be his ability, but when I read the sentence I was not at all prepared for the application you were about to make. Expressions of discontent in the public journals furnish but little evidence of the sentiment of an army. I wish it were otherwise, even though all the abuse of myself should be accepted as the result of honest observation.

Were you capable of stooping to it, you could easily surround yourself with those who would fill the press with your laudations, and seek to exalt you for what you had done rather than de nact from the achievements which will make you and your army the subject of history and object of the world's admiration for generations to come.

I am truly sorry to know that you still feel the effects of the illness you suffered last spring, and can readily understand the embarrassments you experienced in using the eyes of others, having been so much accustomed to make your own reconnoissances. Practice will, however, do much to relieve that embarrassment, and the minute knowledge of the country which you had acquired, will render you less dependent for topographical information.

But suppose, my dear friend, that I were to admit, with all their applications, the points which you present, where am I to find that new commander who is to possess the greater ability which you believe to be required? I do not doubt the readiness with which you would give way to one who could accomplish all that you have wished, and you will do me the justice to believe that, if Providence should kindly offer such a person for our use, I would not hesitate to avail myself of his services.

My sight is not sufficiently penetrating to discover such hidden merit, if it exists, and I have but used to you the language of sober earnestness, when I have impressed upon you the propriety of avoiding all unnecessary exposure to danger, because I felt our country could not bear to lose you. To ask me to substitute you by some one in my judgment more fit to command, or who would possess more of the confidence of the army, or of the reflecting men in the country, is to demand an impossibility.

It only remains for me to hope that you will take all possible care of yourself, that your health and strength may be entirely restored, and that the Lord will preserve you for the important duties devolved upon you in the struggle of our suffering country for the independence which we have engaged in war to maintain.

As ever, respectfully and truly,

JEFF'N DAVIS.

[From the Charlotte Observer.]

The Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad—Progress, &c.

GASTONIA, N. C., Jan. 31, 1875.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The engine has been received, and made its first motion on this part of the road on Friday last, and work has begun in earnest. The track is laid to Catawba Creek, nearly two miles from the Air Line Railroad. The trestle over this creek is finished and the track is laid ready for the trains to pass over. The reason why the work was not continued from Yorkville to this place was because there was a saving of a hundred dollars of freight by beginning here; and besides this, the company could transport their own freight from here without any outlay of money, which is quite an item these hard times.

President Davis and Superintendent Thomas have worked with commendable zeal under many trying circumstances, one of which I will mention right here: You, Messrs. Editors, no doubt know that the people of this county (Gaston) voted against the subscription to the above named railroad. I think that they stood in their own light in this case. But they voted as they always have done, I believe, against railroads. Gaston had no market until a few years ago, but she has begun to look up now, and ere long she may set in sight of your "Future London."

The engine is small but seems fully able for the task; it can carry 100 bales of cotton, and draw a train of 10 or 12 cars with ease. It will no doubt be a paying road to the managers, and the people at large, more so than the wide gauge, for its expenses are so much less, and it is better adapted to the building up of the section through which it passes, as it does not pass through with the velocity of a storm, as others do, but will stop long enough for a passenger to get on and off without endangering his life, and in the way of local freight it will be of great advantage to the farmers.

Yours, &c., M. M. R.

Entrance of the Prince of Wales into Delhi.

From the Correspondence of the London Times.]

There was a good deal of surprise and confused crying for servants when, on the morning of January 11, it was announced that Delhi was in sight. "We shall be there in ten minutes." Delhi was gained in one night's unconscious travel from Cawnpore! There, indeed, rose the fair frontage of Gulinghur and the minarets of Juma Musjid, and in a few minutes more the train was crossing the Jumna on the double bridge, which seems worthy of comparison with that at Cawnpore over the Ganges.

The entry of the Prince into Delhi was worthy of the imperial occasion, but it may be that it partook too much of the character of a purely military ceremony, the entry of a conqueror. There was no music, indeed, to enliven the march, and so it could not be said that there were strains of triumph. Next, there was nothing inside the lines of soldiery, extending for five miles, but uniforms, swords, lace, plumes, bayonets, lances. Outside sat the multitude on platforms, a crowd of authorities, Lord Napier, his hand resting in a bandage, the staff of the army, glittering in gold lace, orders and medals, and strange uniforms.

There was a guard of honor outside and an escort. All was pomp and circumstance which it would take too long to describe by electricity. When the Prince, in a Field-Marshal's uniform, had mounted, his staff formed four abreast on horseback from left to right, three deep, in front; then Sir H. Davis, on the left of the Prince, and Lord Napier of Magdala on his right.

In front of the exquisite Jumma Musjid were the Fifth regiment and Twenty-eighth Punjabees. As the Prince came in sight of the grand flight of steps leading to the grand gateway, the immense multitude, which had been sitting down, rose as by one accord. The effect was wonderful, like the bursting forth of innumerable flowers, for there were many hundreds of native gentlemen and European ladies waving parasols and kerchiefs, and the many colored dresses and turbans were all revealed at once.

L. Q. C. LAMAR.

Brief Biographical Sketch.

Mr. Lamar was born in Putnam county, Georgia, September 4, 1825, was educated at Oxford, Ga., and graduated at Emory College, Ga., in 1845, studied law at Macon under Hon. A. H. Chappell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847; moved to Oxford, Mississippi, in 1849; was elected adjunct professor of mathematics in the University of the State, and held the position as assistant professor to A. T. Bledsoe (editor of the Southern Review), which he resigned in 1850, and returned to Covington, Ga., where he resumed the practice of law; was elected to the Legislature of Georgia in 1853; in 1854 moved to his plantation in Lafayette county, Miss, and was elected to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses of the United States and resigned in 1860 to take a seat in the secession convention of his State. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as lieutenant colonel of the 19th regiment and was promoted to the colonelcy; in 1863 he was entrusted by President Davis with an important diplomatic mission to Russia; in 1866 was elected professor of political economy and social science in the University of Mississippi, and in 1867 was tranferred to the professorship of law; was elected to the Forty-second Congress, was re-elected to the Forty-third and again to Forty-fourth Congress. He is now senator-elect from the State of Mississippi in the Federal Congress.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Noon.—Judge Blatchford has rendered his decision in the case brought by the United States government against Gen. Jas. Watson Webb for contempt in not answering certain questions put to him in relation to money paid to officials in Brazil when Webb was United States Minister to that country. In his decision Judge Batchford dismissed the rule for contempt from the proceedings and says that from the nature of the issue it would not be necessary that he should give any specific answers put to him than those he had already given in regard to the manner in which the money was dispensed.

A meeting of the creditors of Archibald Baxter & Co., bankrupts, who failed in August last, was held to-day. Claims amounting to $440,635 were proved, and J. Nelson Tappan, city chamberlain, was elected trustee of the firm's estate.

Bank statement—Loans increase $3,875,000, specie increase $1,000,000, legal tenders decrease $625,000, deposits increase $500,000, reserve decrease $759,000.000.

The piano and organ manufacturers have formed a protective association against the sale of bogus instruments made of inferior material.

WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 5—Noon.—Justice Dykman remanded Stokes to Sing Sing to serve the remainder of his term. A bill of exceptions was taken for appeal to the general term of the Supreme Court of the State.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5—Night—Assemblyman Weller has been indicted for an assault with intent to kill for attacking a reporter in the Senate chamber.

Bankers and others of the city met to-day for the purpose of establishing a clearing house. A committee was appointed to receive signatures with instructions to report within thirty days. Some bankers regard the reform with disfavor, but it is believed they will ultimately come in.

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 5—Night—Henry C. Jaynes, a convicted whisky conspirator, was found insensible in his cell and is still in that condition. He was addicted to liquor and could not stand the shock of his imprisonment.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—SENATE.—Spencer introduced a bill for the relief of the Mobile Marine Dock Company, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Committee on the District of Columbia were instructed to consider the propriety of providing a proper form of government for the District.

Cragin introduced a bill for the construction of the Southern Maryland Railroad. Referred.

The bill for the removal of restrictions to the sale of public lands was resumed but gave way to the District interest bill, which passed.

A resolution giving Sykes, the contestant from Alabama, mileage and Senator's pay from 1873 to 1874, was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Louisiana Senatorial question was called up just before adjournment and comes up to-morrow as unfinished business, when it can only be set aside by a vote of the Senate.

The Judiciary Committee on the Executive Session of the Senate to-day reported favorably on the nomination of Billings as U. S. District Judge for Louisiana vice Durell, resigned. The Senate remained in executive session only ten minutes after the report and adjourned without a vote. The vote in committee cannot be ascertained.

The Senate Judiciary Committee heard Bromberg in the contest of Bromberg vs. Haralson Repeating and bribery were both proved, but whether the votes secured by bribery should be cast out is the question before the committee. Bromberg claims that the throwing out of repeated and bribed votes would give him a majority.

Bromberg's argument was not considered.

The Ways and Means Committee considered the bill suggested by the Treasury Department increasing the number of 4 per cent. bonds from $200,060,000 to $500,000,000 and the time to run from fifteen to thirty years.

Young introduced a bill providing for a custom house at Memphis, which was referred.

The Committee on Accounts submitted a bill to pay fourteen Union soldiers on the rolls of the House.

Fort of Illinois denied that there were so many.

Holman and Williams maintained that there were. The bill was adopted.

By the Appropriation Committee—a bill requesting the President to appoint an experienced army officer to investigate the causes of the deficiency in the appropriations for the Sioux Indians and to partially take charge of the Red Cloud agency. Adopted.

The bill regulating practice in the Circuit and District Courts was passed.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the bill allowing heads of departments seats on the floor. Also a bill for the relief of owners and purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes; referred to Committee of the Whole. Also a bill to authorize United States Courts to appoint commissioners to take depositions, affidavits and versifications of pleadings; passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on diplomatic appropriations.

Singleton of Mississippi, who had charge of the bill, in the course of his speech, accused the Republican politicians in the House with the effort to create discord and thereby make political capital, but he knew that the people saw through that disguise. The South, he said, had three schemes to accomplish in this Congress: one was to improve and protect the levees of the Mississippi, and to reclaim the alluvial soil of the Delta, which would be of more value than all the Black Hills in the country, as 7,000,000 bales of cotton could be raised on this reclaimed land.

Hale asked him to state what the other schemes were.

Singleton replied that another was the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Hale—Is not the refunding of the cotton tax another?

Singleton—I do not propose to discuss that question now.

Willis, of N. Y.—The Democratic party does not propose to help the South by building a Southern Pacific Railroad. We will leave it to our Republican friends to do so.

Douglass, of Va., asked Hale by what authority he spoke of the gentlemen from Mississippi (Singleton) as the representative of the Southern Democracy.

Hale replied that his authority was the point on which that gentleman occupied as a Southern man, because he spoke distinctly for the Southern Democracy, and also because he (Singleton) had been selected as one of the Southern Representatives on the money committee of the House—the Appropriations Committee.

Holman, of Ind., declared that the Democratic party in the House was neither for the Southern Pacific Railroad nor for the refunding of the cotton tax.

Douglass, of Va., denied the right of Hale or of any other Republican member to designate the member from Mississippi, or a member from any other State, as the representative man of the Southern Democracy. He (Douglass) represented a part of the Southern constituency, but he was not prepared to inform the gentleman from Maine what might be or might not be the ultimate action of Southern Democrats on this floor on these measures. He was not a member of the Southern Democracy, but he was a member of the National Democracy, which had come here to reform some of the abuses of the Government.

Hale—My friend from Mississippi is more frank than the gentleman from Virginia, and has given us the mention of what we may expect from that section. I did not expect by a simple question to stir up so much of a hornet's nest as I seem to have done. My friend from Indiana (Holman), who opposes the Southern Pacific Railroad, wants this discussion to stop, and I have no wonder at it, but he must not hold me responsible for it. He must settle with his colleague from Mississippi.

Holman—I understood the gentleman from Mississippi surely to express his opinion in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad, (several Democratic members, "That is all") and in favor of the reimbursement of the cotton tax. Now is not that all?

Hale—No, sir.

Holman—Excuse me, and also that the government spend money in the rebuilding of the Mississippi levees. Does not the gentleman from Maine know that the gentleman from Mississippi was simply expressing his own individual opinion on the subject and that time and again the Democratic party in this House has opposed all these measures and will continue to do so?

Hale—If the gentleman wants me to answer that question I will say that I expect to be out voted by his own party.

Blount of Ga., a member of the Appropriation Committee, said that him and his associates did not propose to state what their actions would be on measures until they had an opportunity of considering and discussing them. The gentleman from Maine would find, when the time came, that the South would do whatever was right and proper, and that the country would approve its course.

Randall of Pa., chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, remarked that it would be time enough for the Democratic party in the House to be held responsible for its acts when it had taken action on measures.

Singleton disclaimed being considered a representative of the party. He had simply expressed his own views and nobody else was to be held responsible for them.

The President has vetoed the bill transferring certain Indian funds from the Interior to the Treasury Department. The bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and the House adjourned.

The Appropriation Committee reduced the estimates for fortifications from $3,000,000 to $300,000. D. W. Flanagan of Ohio has been appointed assistant journal clerk of the House and John Redd of Kansas reading clerk.

There were no Southern nominations.

There was a short executive session of the Senate but no confirmations are reported.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—SENATE—A large number of petitions were presented in favor of a subsidy to the Texas Pacific Railroad.

Clayton called up the bill to repeal restrictions to land sales, but Frelinghuysen said Bruce, who was sick, wished to examine the bill. Went over.

A personal explanation by Sargent showed that the counsel employed by the members of the Board of Public Works to defend their transactions were paid in District bonds.

The Committee on Patents reported favorably on the bill extending the patent for shaping heels of boots and shoes.

Hamilton introduced a bill giving the Court of Claims jurisdiction to hear and determine claims of lawful owners, or their legal representatives, of cotton seized after the 30th of June, 1865, by agents or officers of the Government, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of Court that the seizure was made by a military officer or U. S. Treasury agent, and that the proceeds of such seizures were duly accounted for to the Government; then the court shall order judgment in favor of the claimant for the net proceeds of his cotton; and if it shall appear to the court that the military officers and agents of the government failed to report the names of persons from whom the seizures were made, according to law, and their position or the locality from which the cotton was taken, then the court shall order judgment in favor of the claimants for such a proportion of the number of bales seized from him as bears to the whole number of bales of cotton seized after the 30th of January, 1865, and which arrived at a port in the State in which claimant alleges his cotton was taken after seizure, and the proceeds of which still remain in the Treasury. The bill is not to apply to any claim now pending in the Court of Claims for cotton seized prior to June 30th, 1865, nor to any claim not filed in the Court of Claims six months after the passage of the act.

The Pinchback matter was resumed, the question being on Edmund's amendment, introduced in March last, that Pinchback be not admitted.

Morton gave the history of Pinchback's personal, military and political cause, and read an affidavit that Pinchback had been in the work house for assault and battery. He reiterated his former arguments made in the case.

At the conclusion of Morton's speech, on motion of Cameron, the Senate went into executive session, after which it adjourned to Monday.

Confirmations—Chas. R. Hill as Commissioner of Pensions, Alfred Fairfax as assistant Appraiser of Merchandise at New Orleans.

HOUSE.—Twenty-one petitions from workingmen and others for subsidy to the Texas Pacific road were presented.

On motion of Douglass a number of gentlemen from Virginia, connected with the Bureau of Immigration, were admitted to the floor.

The House then went into Committee on the private calendar, with Holman in the chair.

The following bills were passed: For the relief of Robert Erwin of Savannah, John T. Burchell of Knoxville.

Adjourned to Monday.

The order suspending G. W. Z. Black, attorney, from practicing before the War Department, has been revoked by the Secretary.

The bill reducing the pay of army officers cuts down the appropriations $700,000.

The Secretary of War has given the special committee on the Texas border troubles notice that he will send additional troops to the Rio Grande.

The sub-Naval Committee of the House has gone to Norfolk to examine witnesses regarding alleged political uses of the navy yard.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met to consider the memorial from the Alabama Legislature on the Spencer case, but no action was taken.

The Associated Press is requested to say that the alleged purpose, recently telegraphed from the city of New Orleans, of certain leading Democrats in Congress, through Mr. Kerr, to announce to the Republican Senators that the admission of Pinchback would be regarded as a violation of the Wheeler adjustment and a justification of violence, is wholly untrue.

At a meeting, of the Sub-Committee on Pacific Railroads, Messrs. Lamar, Atkins and O'Neill agreed to report to the full committee the Texas Pacific Railroad bill with the subsidy asked for by Col. Scott, and amendment that unless the branch roads commence work within one year the main road may build the branches. Lattrell opposed the bill and Garfield, the fifth member of the sub-committee, was not present.

A delegation of fifteen members of the Legislature, together with Fitz Hugh Lee and several other citizens of Virginia, are here to-day for the purpose of consulting with their Congressional delegation on the subject of General Lee's scheme for promoting immigration to Virginia, which is now before their Legislature.

The Democratic National Executive Committee have adopted the following:

Resolved, That the National Democratic Committee open its office at once and proceed to a detailed organization of the party in the several States.

Resolved, That the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives be invited to appoint an auxiliary committee in aid of such organization, and that copies of these resolutions be addressed to the Hon. Messrs. Stevenson and Lamar, the respective chairmen of the Senate and House caucuses.

New, treasurer, and Allison, register of the treasury, are before the House Committee, New protesting against a reduction of salaries and Allison against both a reduction of force and salaries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—The Treasury now holds $361,033,462 to secure the national bank circulation and $18,621,500 to secure public deposits. The national bank circulation outstanding is $342,809,039, of which amount $2,100,085 are gold notes. Receipts from internal revenue to-day, $415,451; for the month to date, $1,559,601; for the fiscal year to date, $68,573,949. Receipts from customs to-day, $322,127; for the month to date, $2,462,788; for the fiscal year to date, $89.236,634.

The secretary of the Southern Historical Society, replying to Secretary Belknap's letter to him, says: "The people of the South are not only willing but anxious that the whole of their official records should be given to the world, and that the future historian should have the opportunity of judging them in the light of those records. Be assured, then, of our hearty co-operation in supplying your department with missing Confederate documents. We will have furnished you properly authenticated copies of such as are in our possession, and will assist you in procuring others. It being understood, of course, that your department will afford us similar facilities in the prosecution of our work."

The argument of Bromberg vs. Harralson, from Alabama, is closed. The indications are that the bribed votes will count in unseating Haralson, but not in seating Bromberg. It appears that the means of bribery was furnished by the government in the shape of bacon, furnished for the relief of starving people in the overflowed districts. The denial comes almost directly from Bristow that he was browbeaten out of the room at yesterday's Cabinet session, with an intimation that he would not be expected any more. No such scene occurred.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5—Night.—During the performance of the allegory of the Great Republic at Robinson's Opera House this evening a stampede occurred from an alarm of fire causelessly raised by mischievous boys in the gallery. The allegory has been upon the stage of Robinson's Opera House for the past two nights under the auspices of the Cincinnati Relief Union, the proceeds from which were applied to the suffering poor of this city. The performers, numbering nearly 600 children, were taken from the public schools of the city, as the object was a worthy one, and the children who took part were those of old residents of the city. Vast audiences were present at each presentation of the allegory. The weather this evening being propitious, and there being no sessions of the public schools, there was a matinee. The audience, in most part, was composed of women and children. About half past two, while the great house was densely packed and thousands of children among the audience were at the height of their enjoyment, some boy in the gallery, either through mischief or ignorance, raised the cry of fire, and as a red light from the colored fires used in the piece flashed out from the wings, every inch of the theatre being occupied, and a dense crowd pressing and surging about the stairways and in front of the doors, some one in the audience took up the cry of fire, and it was re-echoed from near the door by some one who caught a glimpse of the glare from the stage. There was an immediate rush for the front doors. A child was pushed down the steps, who screamed, and immediately after a man thrust his arm through the window. The screams and crash were enough to set a panic in full force, and in the narrow vestibule leading to the street the scene was a terrible one. The people in the rear, mad with fear, pressed upon those in front, shouting and cursing. The men were terror stricken, and struck down the helpless women and children in front, or climbed over their heads to the top of the stair-case and precipitated themselves upon the screaming mass of women and children in the hallway. The scene in and about the opera house after the accident was heart rending. The news of the catastrophe spread like wild fire over the city and from every direction came people hurrying to the scene, until the squares were impassible. It is now reported that six persons were killed in the stampede.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 5.—Judge Weller, of the United States Court, delivered his opinion sustaining the Westinghouse air brake patent.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 5—Night—The Senate and House of Representatives to-day adopted resolutions extending courtesies to Hon. G. H. Pendleton, who is en route home from Florida. He was waited on by a committee and received by the presiding officers, and was afterwards introduced to members. He leaves to-morrow.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5—Night—Gen'l Babcock, Geo. H. Williams, ex-Attorney Gen'l, Levi P. Luckey, the President's private secretary, and W. O. Avery arrived here from Washington this morning and took rooms at the Lindell House. Other friends of the General will arrive to-morrow and for several days to come. Judge Porter of New York, of the counsel for Gen'l Babcock, will probably not reach here before to-morrow or Monday, owing to sickness.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGETOWN, Feb. 5—The Landis jury is still out. They acquit on the first and second count, but disagree on the third count of the indictment.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 5—Noon.—The official investigation of the loss of the Deutschland has been concluded. The report says the wreck was owing to an error of reckoning and to the captain's disregard of the force and direction of the tide. The report praises the discipline maintained aboard the steamer and the conduct of the officers. The boatmen at Harwich and elsewhere are completely exonerated from the charge of cowardice, pillaging, not rendering prompt assistance, &c. The report also recommends telegraphic communication between the light ships and the shore.

Bell's Life in London of to-day says: "From opinions expressed at the meeting on Thursday there seems no reason to expect that any crew from Cambridge University will go either to contest the collegiate match or the centennial regatta."

ST. ETIENNE, Feb. 5—Noon.—By a fire damp explosion at the Jubin colliery 220 persons were wounded. Twenty-six were taken out, two of whom have since died. The earth is falling in immense masses and consternation prevails.

BERLIN, Feb. 5—Noon—All the journals agree that a settlement according to Reichinsteiger's proposal is impossible.

LONDON, Feb. 5—Night—The Pall Mall Gazette's special says Prince Bismarck has sufficiently recovered to drive in a close carriage. His parliamentary soirees will be resumed. When questioned about Cardinal Hohenlake's visit to Rome, by some of the deputies who called upon him, the Chancellor distinctly stated that whatever might be the Cardinal's mission, or whether there be any mission at all, it is not authorized by him. He declared that so long as he remains at the helm it is not the State which will make the first advance towards a reconciliation with the Church.

Constitutional Amendments

1st Amendment: That section 4, of article 9, be stricken out and two new sections be substituted. The section to be stricken out is in regard to lands given to the state by congress and the appropriation of fines, penalties, &c. The section to be substituted gives all lands and proceeds of lands, given by the United States to the state, to educational purposes; and all swamp lands, fines, &c., are to be used for purposes of education.

2nd Amendment strikes out section 17, article 3, and substitutes a section providing for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture, immigration and statistics, and the protection of sheep husbandry.

3d Amendment adds to section 25, of article 1, that secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and should not be tolerated.

4th. Amends section 10, article 3, by providing that the governor, with the advice of the senate, shall appoint all offices whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

5th. Abrogates and amends section 15, 16 and 17, of article 4, and allows the general assembly to allot and distribute all judicial power among the several counties except that of the supreme court which is fixed by the constitution itself.

6th. Strikes out sections 1 and 2, of article 13, and forbids calling a convention without first consulting the people at the polls.

7th. Provides for submitting the amendments to the constitution to the people, at the polls, Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November, 1876. The amendments will pe ratified or rejected together.

8th. Provides for publishing the ordinances for the information of the people.

9th. Requires the judge to reside in the district for which he is elected and forbids his holding court in the same county more than once in four years.

10th. Reduces the number of judges from 12 to 9, and authorizes the legislature to increase or diminish the number.

11th. Provides for the assembling of the legislature in January instead of November.

12th Hits civil rights on the head by forbidding white and black children going to the same school, and providing that no discrimination shall be made to the prejudice of either race.

13th Fixes the pay of the members of the General Assembly at $4 a day and 10 cents mileage, and limits the session to 60 days, if the session is prolonged beyond 60 days, members receive no pay.

15th, That section 20, of article 2, is amended to allow the general assembly to change the time of holding elections for the general assembly.

16th Strikes from the constitution section 4, of article 2, which is the old republican gerrymander of the senatorial districts in 1868.

17th Reduces the number of supreme judges from five to three, as our fathers had it.

18th Declares that the judicial power shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a supreme court, superior courts, courts of justice of the peace, and such others inferior to the supreme court as may be established by law.

19th Establishes the supreme court in Raleigh, until otherwise provided allows the legislature to appoint magistrates as under the old constitution, by the general assembly.

20th Strikes section 8, article 2, from the constitution. This section was the old republican gerrymander of the house of representatives, and the people can do without it.

21st Forbids vacating any office or term of office now existing under the constitution.

22nd Provides for the election of judges of the supreme court and superior court, by general ticket, or vote of all the people, but allows the general assembly to change the mode of electing superior court judges from general ticket to district elections.

23d Requires 12 months' residence in the state, and 90 days in the county, before a man can vote, and excludes felons and ex-penitentiary convicts from holding office or voting until restored to citizenship by due process of law.

24th. Provides for the removal by the legislature of any judge of the superior court; for mental or physical disability. It also provides for the removal of clerks of the supreme and superior courts by the same reason. Appeal in case of removal is allowed as in other cases or suits.

25th Provides that article 7 of the constitution be amended by adding that the general assembly shall have power to change, modify or brogate any and all of the provisions of the article, and substituting others in their place, except section 7, 9, and 13. This allows the legislature to appoint magistrates as under the old constitution.

26th Gives jurisdiction to justices of the peace over civil actions founded on contract, when the sum does not exceed $200; and allows the justices to call in a jury of six men in certain cases.

28th Adds the following new section to article 4: "In case the general assembly shall establish other inferior courts, the presiding officers and clerks thereof shall be elected in such a manner as the general assembly may prescribe."

29th Forbids marriage between white and black and all persons of negro descent to the third generation.

30th Adds to article 1, section 24: "Nothing herein contained shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons or prevent the legislature from enacting penal statutes against said practice.

31st Abolishes section 31, of article 4; and provides for filling all vacancies in offices provided for by this article, by the Governor not otherwise provieed for.

32d Provides for paying officers and members of the convention.

33d Gives power to the supreme Court to try issues and questions of fact as under the old constitution.

The Kentucky Senate passed but the House unexpectedly rejected the bill appropriating $10,000 for the Centennial.

A $25,000 fire occured at Astoria, Long Island, yesterday.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of the late MARY J. PRICE having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of the County of New Hanover, all persons having claims against said decedent are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the undersigned on or before the 19th day of January, A. D., 1877. J. K. BROWN, Administrator.

Wilmington, Jan. 13—w-6w]

THE STAR

Ammoniated Bone Phosphate.

THIS SO VERY POPULAR GUANO

Is now offered again for sale, and we call the attention of the Planters to the same. The Manufacturers will keep a stock in Wilmington with us and we are in a position to make

Liberal Terms of Settlement.

THIS ARTICLE HAS BEEN

TRIED FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS

AND THERE WAS

Never a Complaint Made as to Its Good Qualities.

Apply for Pamphlets and Prices to

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WHANN'S

RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE.

The past year has everywhere added to the great reputation of this renowned fertilizer. As a crop producer and

RENOVATOR OF WORN OUT LAND

It has no superior. Its merits have been recognized by the best farmers of every section of the country. In North Carolina and the adjacent States it has always stood very high, and on

COTTON, CORN AND TOBACCO,

And other staples it has largely increased the growth and enriched the soil. We have sold this celebrated manure for several years with unbounded confidence in its value; and we again offer it as one of the

VERY BEST AND MOST RELIABLE FERTILIZERS

EVER MANUFACTURED

REMEMBER THE NAME,

Be Sure to Ask for

WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE

VICK & MEBANE,

Manufacturer's Agents.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan1d&w2m

Guano!

Guano!

FIVE HUNDRED TONS

Guanape Guano!

FIVE HUNDRED TONS

Eureka Guano!

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAMS & MURCH

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 11, 1876.

It has been demonstrated that for all the telegraphic purposes the English language is from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. cheaper than the French, German, or any other language.

The total saving by the bill reported by the military committee in the House of Representatives last week, for reducing the pay of the army, is nearly $700,000 a year. More Democratic "cowardly" retrenchment!

And because one St. Louis editor has just been ticketed to the Penitentiary for complicity in the whisky frauds, and now another reminds the fighting editor of a rural sheet that his untenanted cemetery yearns for an occupant, the Boston *Post* thinks journalism is getting lively in the Mound City.

The Appropriation Committee has finished the fortification bill, reducing it to $315,000, against an estimate of over a million of dollars—a cutting down of $715,000. The reduction was mainly in the estimates for expensive work upon fortifications, as modern warfare demands earthen and not stone work.

The war vessel Kearsage was built at a cost to the Government of $182,000. This was during the war, and the greater part of the $182,000 was probably stealage. And now she has been repaired at a cost of $196,122 56—just $314,121 46 more than her original cost. And the *Courier-Journal* cannot be convinced that that 56 cents was not stealage.

A prominent naval officer in Washington is reported to have said very recently that the action of the Naval Department during the last few days fully justifies the apprehensions of difficulties with Cuba. It is certain stores, munitions of war, and supplies of all kinds, are being rapidly concentrated at the new naval depot at Port Royal.

It is related of Winslow, the Boston forger, that on Sunday prior to his departure he delivered a sermon in the morning at Auburndale, the theme being the good that is to be found among men, the nobility of human nature, and the duty of men to their fellow-men; and in the afternoon addressed the children of the Sunday school upon their duties to each other and to their God.

A very prominent New York Republican, who has been traveling all over the South, returned to Washington on Thursday. He is one of the most bitter opponents of the third term, but says that the most extensive inquiry convinces him that the Southern Republicans would sooner have one button on Grant's uniform than Morton, Blaine and all the rest of them put together.

Like Dickens, and Thackeray, and Bulwer, John Forster, the English author who died last week, died while he was engaged in writing the work which was intended to be his masterpiece. Mr. Forster's last work was a life of Dean Swift, of which the first volume has just appeared. It is to be hoped that the remaining ones are in such a state of forwardness that they can be published, notwithstanding the sudden death of their author.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was reported in the House last week. It was four hundred thousand dollars less than last year's appropriation, and every Republican endeavored to show that our honor and dignity as a nation abroad was imperilled by the decrease. The Republican party in the House has thus far opposed every single measure of economy proposed by the Democratic leaders.

The New York *Times* paid last year a dividend of $100,000, being equal to $1,000 a share or 100 per cent. upon the original value of the stock. At no time during the last fifteen years has the paper paid a less dividend than 80 per cent. on the original capital, and in some cases the dividend has been 100 per cent. During the same period, the entire indebtedness upon the *Times* Building and property has been paid off.

We learn from the Raleigh *News* that a party by the name of Smith, none of our American Smiths, but one of their English cousins, has written to Governor Brogden to buy land in North Carolina at 12½ cents per acre. Our English cousin writes from Yorkshire and prefers land near "the sea navigable water or a railway." He proposes to pay for it in old North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds and in return for any kindly offices the Governor may afford him in the purchase he offers to vote as the Governor may desire. What a nice republican our English cousin would make!

A most valuable manuscript, says the London *Athenæum*, has been discovered in the Azores. It refers to the colonization, in the year 1500, of the northern part of America by emigrants from Oporto, Aveiro and the Island of Terceira. It was written by Francisco de Souza in 1570. Barboza Machado states that it was lost during the great earthquake of Lisbon in 1755. This most important document is about to be published by an erudite Azorian gentleman, and will throw great light on the disputed question of the early discovery of America.

The great Boston forger was a rascal to the last. The latest development is this: "A gentleman interested in a Christian object recently went to Winslow and asked him to contribute something. In the course of the conversation the gentleman remarked that he had a check for $50, which he proposed to hand in for the object named. "I am glad to have an opportunity to give what I can to it," said Winslow. "Here is a note for $100, but you must give me that $50 check, as I cannot afford to contribute more than $50." It is needless to say that the note was forged, and that Winslow received a check for $50 for a worthless piece of paper."

RADICALISM AND DEMOCRACY WHICH WILL YOU TAKE?

The following article which we take from the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, presents in a very striking manner some of the many points upon which the two parties now before the country are at issue. How any honest man anywhere can hesitate in choosing between the two it is difficult to see, how any honest southern man hesitate it is impossible to see.

The *Sentinel* says:

"The Republican party has proved itself unfitted to administer the government on constitutional principles. It has time and again ignored that great bulwark of freedom—the constitution—and attained its ends by resorting to the most revolutionary measures. When it desired a two-thirds majority in congress, it did not hesitate or scribble to cast from their seats the representatives of the people who had been duly elected. When its interests required it, rules were adopted and precedents established to be changed and reversed when the occasion passed which called them into existence. When it wanted to cast Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, from his seat in order to have the requisite number of votes to override the President's veto, it prohibited him from voting, on the ground that a Senator could not vote in a case which affected himself. When it attempted to impeach Andrew Johnson and remove him from office, it changed this ruling and permitted Senator Wade to vote for the impeachment, notwithstanding the fact that the removal of the President placed the Senator in his vacant chair. In order to get a working two-thirds majority in the House, it unseated Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, and Mr. Brooks, of New York, without other excuse, save party necessity. It availed these gentlemen nothing that they had been elected to their seats by large majorities—one of them by the largest of any member of the House. They were obnoxious to the Radical majority, and hence must be ousted. They had the ability to influence the country, and their ability was a sufficient excuse for their decapitation. Had they been nonentities, without talent, to lay bare the corruptions of the party in power, or to influence the country, they would have been permitted to have retained their seats until their terms expired. Such a party may answer to direct the country in the midst of a civil war, when constitutional law is held in abeyance, but it is unsuited to rule in time of peace and quietude. The war has ended, and the people want to forget the animosities it engendered. They want the government administered on constitutional principles, and hence have no use for the Republican party. The Democratic party, by its traditions, by its principles and its teachings, is a constitutional party, and wants no legislation not warranted by the fundamental law of the land. The country is in sympathy with its principles and its teachings, and will so pronounce next fall. It is peculiarly appropriate that the party of Jefferson and of Jackson, after having been kept in the background for nearly a generation, should be restored to power with all its ancient prestige in the Centennial year of the nation's birth. Whosoever lives a few months longer will see this done, or all indications of the future are deceptive.

LET US HAVE PEACE!

Our friends the enemy do not seem just now to be enjoying in a very full measure that peace and harmony and unity it is so pleasant to see among brethren dwelling together in personal or political affiliation. The presidential plum is now almost ripe and ready to fall, and many Radical mouths there be gaping wide to catch it. Indeed—but that it would be, as Mr. Beecher would phrase it, a slight "mixing of metaphors"—one might well say that this tempting presidential plum is proving a veritable apple of discord among Radical aspirants. Messrs. Blaine and Conkling are not at one but are at open variance. Nor can they be brought to be of one mind—at least so reports a delegation of peace-makers that went from New York to Washington to earn the blessing belonging to all engaged in the laudable occupation of putting an end to strife. Nor was this result a matter for surprise, for there is only one presidency and both Blaine and Conkling are longing for it. How, then, can they agree? But the most serious unpleasantness is that reported to exist between Mr. Bristow and President Grant. Concerning the latest development in this difficulty telegrams to the Western press represent that at an interview, on the 2d inst., with Secretaries Bristow and Pierrepoint, "the President declared his purpose to go to St. Louis and give his testimony in Babcock's favor. The interview assumed a stormy aspect, and the President took occasion to refer to Bristow's prosecution of the whisky ring in strong terms of disapproval, concluding with the remark that he (Grant) *understood perfectly that certain parties near to him, while they were pretending to be his friends, were really his enemies, seeking to build themselves up at his expense.* The President's manner was unmistakably pointed, and Secretary Bristow, in astonishment and dismay, turned about and walked to a window, where he stood looking out for some moments. An interval of silence ensued, which was broken by Pierrepoint, who suggested in a subdued tone that he thought the President was inclined to be hasty and severe in his judgment, to which Grant responded in a loud and angry tone that when he wished advice from his Cabinet counselors as to his personal affairs he would notify them. The President has lost his calm imperturbability and has fallen into an irritable state in which he becomes violent and abusive, especially with reference to the parties concerned in the prosecution of the whiskey ring. The story has some marks of improbability, but it is so excellently vouched for that it seems unwise to entirely discredit it. The effort to induce the President to put his testimony in the shape of an affidavit will not be abandoned."

Whether this statement be true we know not, for as soon as it was published it was denied, even by Mr. Bristow himself. In spite of the denial, however, it is said to be probable that both Mr. Bristow and Mr. Pierrepoint will leave the Cabinet.

As to these and all other Radical squabbles the Democracy may console itself with the thought that what is Radical loss is Democratic gain.

GENERAL TOOMB'S SPEECHES.

We concur heartily with our Savannah contemporary, the *Morning News*, in regard to the impolicy of furnishing weapons to our enemy to fight us with. The publication of such insane utterances as those of General Toombs can result in nothing save harm to the South. It rarely happens that a man puts the gift of speech to a worse use than does General Toombs, and yet possibly his speeches would be powerless for evil but for their publication.

The *News* says:

The speech of General Toombs, as reported by the Atlanta *Constitution*, is obtaining a wide circulation in Radical papers at the North. The Chicago *Tribune*, one of the most rabid of the bloody-shirt organs, rolls this speech under its editorial tongue as a sweet morsel, and our enterprising Atlanta contemporary may congratulate itself on the fact that it has made a valuable contribution to the campaign literature of the Radical malignants. General Toomb's "wild and malignant bombast and howling denunciation of the people of the North" could have done no harm North or South, had it been permitted to die away in the echoes of the Opera House; but when given the dignity of type in a respectable journal it is received in the North as "reflecting the feelings and sentiments of tens of thousand of Confederates who warmly sympathise with all he says." Thus Southern sentiment is misrepresented, while the people of the North are grossly deceived and imposed upon. Our ideas may be "suburban," but to our mind it is not the office of Southern journalism to play it to the hands of our Northern enemies by furnishing them with false weapons for the discomfiture of our Northern friends.

THE PETERSBURG INDEX-APPEAL AND NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS.

The following paragraph which we take from an editorial in the Petersburg *Index-Appeal*, it seems to us, with all due respect to our Virginia cotemporary, contains a reflection upon North Carolina Democrats that ought to have been made more explicitly or ought not to have been made at all:

We have no liking whatever for Swepson, who, we think, was party to the grand robbery of North Carolina, in which Littlefield, and perhaps others since high in the favor of the Democratic-Conservative party, were also participants.

Does the *Index-Appeal* seriously mean to charge that accomplices of Swepson and Littlefield have since their grand robbery been high in the favor of the Democratic party in the State, and if so, does it mean to charge that the Democratic party thus had these men in high favor ignorantly or knowingly?

With the kindest feeling possible for our esteemed Virginia cotemporary, we earnestly protest against such loose language as injurious in the highest degree to the cause and to the party whose success we both have so deeply at heart.

THE TEXAN BORDER.

Questions growing out of the Texan and Mexican border troubles promise to play an important part in the not very far distant future. The Texans are naturally very indignant at the many outrages that have been committed by Mexican cattle stealers and committed with impunity and in deference to their demand most urgently made by their representatives in Congress, a special committee has been appointed to investigate and report the facts in the case. It is alleged by Texans that a more efficient defence of their border by the Federal Government is absolutely essential to either the peaceful or profitable occupation of the country for many miles east of the Rio Grande river. The troops there hitherto have in great part been negro cavalry troops. It is thought too that the Administration and the Radical party is not averse to fomenting the Texan border troubles just now as an excuse for opposition to the proposed cutting down of the army. In view of this state of things the description of the border land in question given by Captain McNally and published on the third page of this morning's JOURNAL will be read with interest. Captain McNally is said to be a very intelligent gentleman and an accomplished soldier, who served in the Confederate army during the whole war, and the greater part of the time at the front where there was plenty of fighting to do.

THE WEST POINT BILL.

The St. Louis *Republican* says the West Point appropriation bill as passed by the House fixed the pay of the cadets at $540, without rations. At present the cadets receive in money and rations what amounts to $608. The bill therefore reduces the pay $68 for each cadet, and this computed on 304 cadets amounts to a saving of $20,672. The pay of the Superintendent of the Military Academy amounts now to about $7,000 a year; the bill fixes it at $3,500 for pay, together with a furnished residence, fuel, lights and other things equivalent to $1,500, so that his pay under the bill will be virtually $5,000. The commandant of cadets now receives the equivalent of $6,000, including forage allowance; under the bill he will get $3,000 salary, with a furnished house and incidentals, equal to a total of $4,500. The professors now receive $3,500 a year salary; but this is not all; although not army officers, they have allowances for forage and other things amounting to $700 a year besides. Under the bill, these allowances are cut off, and the professors will get—four of them—$3,500, and five of them $3,000. These reductions are extended to all of the items of expenditures in the bill till the total amount appropriated is decreased from $437,470, last year, to $243,641—a saving of $193,829.

The Republicans oppose the reductions in the bill and dwell with much fervor upon the hardship to cadets of being forced to live on $540 a year, and the difficulty that the superintendent, the commandant and the professors would have in making both ends meet on $6,000, $4,500 $3,500 and $3,000, respectively, a year. But it is plain, as the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* says, that the reduced pay is very liberal. The cadets used to receive only $336; under the bill they will receive $540. The pay of the superintendent is larger than the salary of the Governor of North Carolina, and so is that of the commandant, and the salaries of the professors are larger than the average salaries of professors in our colleges.

Such salaries as the West Point Professors will get under the bill would make glad the hearts of their brethren at the University, at Davidson, at Trinity and at Wake Forest. There can be no reason why government officials, the servants of the people, should not feel the poverty of the people.

THE NEXT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

As our readers know, a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee for the State will be held at Raleigh on the 15th of March, for the purpose of choosing the time and place of holding the next State Convention of the party. Various suggestions have been made in reference to the place at which the convention shall meet, though, if we remember aright, no particular time has been suggested.

In fixing the time we presume the committee will be guided somewhat by the action of the National Executive Committee in selecting the day for the assembling of the National Democratic Convention, as it will be necessary for the State Convention to meet in time to appoint delegates to the National Convention. Any day that will answer for that purpose will answer for all others for which the State Convention is to be held. It may not be out of place to remark here, however, that all the signs of the times indicate that the coming campaign in North Carolina will be one of the most laborious and hotly contested ever witnessed in our State, and that every consideration of good judgment and sound policy points out the expediency of the Democratic party being early in the field with known leaders and disciplined forces. The enemy is already at work and the man who thinks the struggle in this State will be child's play will find himself grievously mistaken.

Nor have we any suggestion to make as to the place in which the Convention shall be held. But while we are willing to leave that matter entirely in the hands of the Committee, we cannot assent to the position taken by some that Wilmington is not a suitable place for the purpose. Indeed we know of no place in the State that is more suitable either as respects the welcome her citizens will extend to the Convention, the comfortable accommodation of its members or their easy access to the place. From the counties on the Tar the Roanoke and the Neuse rivers there is easy railway communication. From the Albemarle region it is certainly as easy to come to Wilmington as to go to any other point in the State at which the Convention can be held. The Carolina Central Railway with its Statesville connection with the Western North Carolina Road opens up to us the entire west as well as the tier of counties on the southern border of the State. The Cape Fear river and the railroad from Fayetteville to Raleigh open up that portion of the State. And so far as Greensboro is concerned all we have to say is that it is not more difficult to come from Greensboro to Wilmington than to go from Wilmington to Greensboro.

Let the committee consider the matter well and decide for the best interest of the party and we shall be satisfied.

BABCOCK.

It is much to be feared that Babcock will escape after all. Between his private Secretary and a verdict of guilty the President of the United States has thrown all the weight of his vast influence. His partizanship with this man charged with the robbery of the government, a man who admits his association with thieves and denounces their conviction as iniquitous, the head of the government unhesitatingly permits to be used to affect the marshal who is to summon the jurors, to affect the jurors who are to pass upon the facts, to affect the judge who is to declare the law and to affect the prosecuting officers who are to present the testimony. There was but one thing more that could be done and now that has been done. An effort is now being made to tamper with the witnesses as will plainly appear from the following letter from the Attorney General:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1876.

Hon. D. P. DYER, United States District Attorney, St. Louis, Mo.:

SIR—My attention has been called to a number of newspapers, stating that there would be no further prosecution against many guilty persons who confessed their crimes in St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee. I cannot believe this to be true; but as the assertion has been made that so many guilty persons are to remain unpunished I have forwarded a letter to each of these cities to inform each District Attorney of the fact.

I know that many rumors find credence in these times of excitement, and trust that your sound judgment will prevent any wrong, and anything that might look like favoring or protecting men who have defrauded the government. It is the repeatedly expressed wish of the President that no guilty man should escape. I am not aware that any of the officials charged with the execution of the laws contemplate to favor or protect any of the accused, and even the appearance of any such favor ble treatment should be carefully avoided.

I write this as a matter of caution, for I am determined to have these prosecutions so conducted that, when they are over, the honest judgment of the honest men of the country, which generally never fails to hit the right, will be that no one has been maliciously prosecuted; that no one has escaped through favoritism or partiality, and that no guilty person who has either been convicted or who has confessed his guilt was let unpunished.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney General.

That the true intent of the above letter was not to give warning to all who might contemplate turning State's evidence that they had better keep their mouths shut, can scarcely be doubted. And when it is remembered that it was upon the testimony of their accomplices that McDonald, Joyce, Avery and McKee were convicted, it will be seen what an important bearing this letter of the Attorney General is likely to have in Babcock's case. It is true that these accomplices have hitherto been corroborated in their testimony; but that matters not, for without them there would have been no testimony to corroborate, and, of course, no convictions. All things considered, then, Babcock's conviction will be little short of a miracle. We shall see what we shall see.

Why should the bee hive be taken as a symbol of industry? Not a bee is to be seen all the winter long, while the cockroach is up at 5 o'clock in the morning and never goes to bed till midnight. Let's change this thing

The Radical Secretary of the State of South Carolina has issued certificates to Moses and Whipper as Circuit Judges, and the two rogues swear they will take their seats on the benches to which they claim to have been elected in spite of Governor Chamberlain. We shall see whether the white people of Carolina will tamely submit to such an outrage.

The Boston *Advertiser*, a radical sheet, speaking of Pinchback's claim to a seat in the United States Senate, says it is perfectly well understood that the arguments in favor of the claimant would not be regarded but for a supposed partisan necessity, and hopes there will be enough republicans who will refuse to be controlled by such considerations to insure the exclusion of an unworthy per on, the legality of whose election is not established. Vain hope!

At Indianapolis the work of sentencing the whiskey convicts has begun. The Deputy Collector was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and one thousand dollars fine. Eight government officers and a distiller were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fines of one thousand dollars. The laborers and employes in distilleries were sent up for six months each and fined five hundred dollars. The Judge exercised a wise discretion in his sliding scale, and punished the parties in strict accordance with the degree of confidence reposed in them.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

What a Young Man from the Country Sees in Washington.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.

Life is thick with illusions; experience is strewn with disillusions, and all are crowded in Washington.

A few years ago a youth from the country made his first visit to the National Capital. He was fresh from our somewhat rhapsodic school histories of the United States, and full of the bunkum spirit of the Fourth of July. He gazed upon the daubs of revolutionary and historic scenes in the rotunda of the Capitol, with something of the adoration of a savage for the sun. These pictures: "The landing of the Pilgrims," "The surrender of Lord Cornwallis, etc., have been reproduced on our National currency, and it is hoped the reader may be able, if he likes, to refresh his memory from his pocket.

But, to return to our hero, he was young and enthusiastic then; had it not been for the presence of a friend, younger in years but older in cynicism, and some young ladies who were dividing their silent admiration between him and the picture of "The Marriage of Pocahontas," his patriotic emotion would have overflowed at his eyes. His visit lasted for three days, during which he was almost alone in reverential reverie amid the grand architectural monuments of this city, which excel anything in Europe in proportionate expense.

Congress was not in session, the President was not in the White House; Boss Shepard was working at the plumbers' trade; the country seemed to be recovering from the war; the month was May: there was much to inspire patriotic hope. Just about this time the party of "Progress and Moral Ideas" was sending such missionaries as Spencer, Wetmore and Patterson, with their little satchels, to the cotton States!

Experience will, of itself, relieve a man of much fourth of July effervescence; experience at the national capital will relieve him very soon.

This young man was consumed with a desire to live in Washington amid the scenes and influences which are the essential elements of the mighty future. To hear statesmen thunder in the Senate and in the House; to see the President receive foreign ministers, Spotted Tail, Geo. Washington Childs, and Dick Harrington; and to behold Boss Shepard's marvelous wealth grow isometric with the debt of the district, were, to him, as the poet says, a desire and an attainment. He found living in Washington by no means so expensive as is generally supposed. True the President requires $50,000 per annum and perquisites of about $50,000 more for his yearly visit to his furnished mansion; a member of Congress ekes existence on $5,000; a government clerk lives effeminately on $1,560; and Boss Shepard, whom honest toil has taught frugality, spends perhaps not more than $80,000 per annum. Our hero being neither member, clerk, nor Boss, found that he could eat, sleep, and wear clothes, comfortably, and even respectably, for about $700 a year. This left him little margin for theatre tickets, but in lieu of tragedy, he sought a seat in the Senate gallery and listened to the great delineator of historic fiction detail the horrors that were in his sombre imagination and which his tragical fancy located in the provinces of Mississippi and Louisiana. These entertainments he found quite as thrilling as any thing in the Greek drama, and if the delineations were wanting in a certain air of reality, such as is found, for instance, in the "Antigone" of Sophocles, or the writings of Baron Munchausen, and which is due to the observance of the unities of time, place and probability, the Speaker endeavored to make amends by frequency of iteration.

It is sad but true that intimate acquaintance is not the atmosphere of hero worship, it surely lessons our admiration for some of our "truly great" men; but then there is compensation in the fact that we become acquainted with those who, though little known, have all attributes of greatness. For instance, our friend saw a Senator from Alabama whose greatness had not been heralded, he was very little known, indeed scarcely known to exist (except by those for whom he mixed drinks in a New York bar room) until he took his seat in the highest legislative body in this hemisphere. And yet who will deny to this man, whose modest worth has not been blazoned, such attributes of greatness as representing, in the United States Senate, the great party of progress and moral ideas? His vote cancels Thurman's! His companions are pimps and blacklegs; but it will be difficult in looking over the files of the daily papers, to find one that does not contain the announcement that this worthy has called upon the President. Our neophite was well aware that the hackneyed quotation: "No man is a hero to his *valet*," has been answered by the observation, that no *valet* is capable of measuring a hero, but it puzzled him long to understand why the great party that had been represented by Seward, Chase, Sumner and Wilson, now so frequently chase its heroes from among the *valets*.

I may in the future give other episodes from the experience of this young man, who, though he looks at the world spectacularly, sees deeper than the trappings of the pageant. It will not be unprofitable, in this hundredth year, to study the influence of certain political phases on the rising generation.

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE.

Minister Washburne's Reminiscences of the Surrender.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PARIS, June 17, 1874.

Your letter and your allusions to General Gordon revive many recollections of those eventful days. I arrived at Appomattox Court House on Tuesday, the 11th of April, 1865. General Grant, after receiving the surrender of General Lee on Sunday, the 9th, had left the next day with his staff officers *en route* for Washington. I met him the next evening at Prospect station. Desiring to see the two armies, the next morning the General gave me a company of cavalry as an escort to Appomattox. Though the surrender had been made on Sunday, yet the details as to the parole and many other matters had to be agreed upon, and the laying down of arms was to take place at a future day and as soon as the preliminaries could be arranged. Three commissioners were appointed on either side for that purpose—General Gordon, General Pendleton (I think), and another gentleman whose name I do not now recall, on the side of the Confederates, and General Gibbon, General Merritt and a third, perhaps General Mackenzie, on the side of the Union forces. When I arrived at the Court House negotiations *pour parlers* were going on between the commissioners at General Gibbons' headquarters, at the house of a Mr. McClean, and I then saw many of the general officers on both sides. From what one saw there it could hardly have been conceived that these men had been in arms against each other through more than four years of deadly strife. The terror of the breach, the fury of the charge and the fatigue of the march seem to have been forgotten, and these brave men came together more as friends than enemies. In all their talks there was never a suggestion nor a word from either side that could have wounded the tenderest susceptibility. Many of these officers on both sides had served together in the old army, and it was touching and interesting to witness the sympathy between them which had survived those long years of conflict and carnage. General Cadmus Wilcox told with emotion how his old classmate, Gibbon, accused him of having nothing but Confederate money, and taking from his pocket a new and crisp $50 greenback, threw it upon him. There was one sentiment among all of these men, which seemed to crop out in spite of themselves, and that was that, after all the bloody struggle of the past, they were still all *Americans*. The only punishment I saw inflicted was that on some large jugs of brandy which had found their way to the Union headquarters, and under the peculiar circumstances that was not taken and deemed as a "cruel and unusual punishment" within the meaning of the constitution.

I met on that occasion two gentlemen in the Confederate service with whom I had served in Congress: Hon. Alexander R. Boteler, of Virginia, and the Hon. Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi. Lamar was a member of the Committee on Commerce in the Thirty-sixth Congress, of which I was chairman, and though we differed on all political matters as widely as two men could well differ, our personal relations had always been pleasant and agreeable. Though I had not much money with me, I proposed to divide with him, but he declined, saying he could see his way clear to get to Baltimore, and when once where Winter Davis was he should be all right. I knew what that meant, for the intimacy and friendship that existed between those two brilliant and gifted men, so utterly opposed to each other on all of the political questions of the day, was well known in Washington circles. They were united together by a tie which binds together scholars, persons of similar tastes and men of genius and eloquence, and which even the storms of war could not sunder. Had these men lived in France during the great revolution, Lamar would have rivalled Mirabeau in the tribune of the National Assembly, and Winter Davis would have been the peer of Vergniaud, the echoes of whose graceful but indignant eloquence resounded through all France long after his head had rolled into the basket of the guillotine and his blood ran in the gutters of the Place de la Revolution.

After remaining two days at Appomattox, I was ready to start with my escort on my return towards Burkville and Richmond. Gen. Gordon, having heard of the sickness of his family at Petersburg, was extremely anxious to get away as soon as his mission in connection with the surrender should be ended, and he sent to Gen. Gibbon to inquire if he thought I would have any objection to his going with my escort. I sent as an answer that I should be pleased to have him or any of his friends for company on the long horseback journey before me. I had heard so much of Gordon, and knew so much of his wonderful career as a soldier, that I was very happy to have him go along with me. Gen. Calmus Wilcox, an old regular army officer, and well known in military and naval circles before the war, and Gen. Alexander, a young graduate of West Point from Georgia, also joined us. With these generally came many of their staff officers, and therefore by the time we got started we had quite a large party. Our first day's march brought us to Farmville pretty late in the evening. I took my "command" directly to the headquarters of the Union General in command, General Curtis, an accomplished young officer from Pennsylvania. He received us with the most cordial hospitality, and immediately devoted himself to providing some rations for his half starved guests, and to stowing them away for the night. The latter was a somewhat difficult matter, for we were in quite large numbers. Beds being scarce, Curtin and Gordon (I think it was) "turned in" together, which reminded me of the incidents so much talked of at the time, of Judge Tyler and John M. Botts sleeping together at the National Hotel at Washington, soon after the death of Gen. Harrison, in the spring of 1841. The next day we pursued our journey to Burkesville, and from there we took the cars to Petersburg. We then separated, and I have seen none of the gentlemen since, except Gen. Alexander, whom I met a few days after in Washington. All of these recollections are now extremely interesting to me. I had seen the culmination of events at Appomattox, and I believe I was the only man there on either side who was not in some way connected with the military service. I enjoyed my long horseback ride from Appomattox to Burkesville very much. Gordon and I rode side by side most of the distance, and no "Radical" and "Confederate" ever got along better together. I found the General a man of rare intelligence and great conversational powers, and as we went "marching along" we talked for hours of the incidents of the war on both sides, and speculated as to the future of the country. Bidding each other good-bye at Petersburg, we each went our way. I do not believe that Gordon at that time believed he would be a Senator in Congress from the State of Georgia within the next eight years, and I certainly had no idea that within the next few years I should change my residence from Galena to Paris. But so it falls out. And here I will stop, and you may say it is quite time. Not stopping after having endeavored to give you the information you sought for, I have run off into personal reminiscences in which you can feel but little interest.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

JNO. L. WINSTON,
Lynchburg, Va., United States.

EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS ON BLAINE.

His Efforts in Behalf of an Exchange of Prisoners—The Mortality in Federal and Confederate Prisons Contrasted.

Mr. James Lyons, of Richmond, Va., having addressed a letter to Mr. Jefferson Davis begging him to answer the recent speech of ex-Speaker Blaine in the House on the amnesty bill, Mr. Davis has responded. We give Mr. Davis's letter in full:

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27, 1876.

HON. JAMES LYONS: My Dear Friend—Your very kind letter of the 14th instant was forwarded from Memphis, and has been received at this place.

I have been so long the object of malignant slander and the subject of unscrupulous falsehood by partisans of the class of Mr. Blaine that, though I cannot say it has become to me matter of indifference, it has ceased to excite my surprise even in this instance, when it reaches the extremity of accusing me of cruelty to prisoners. What matters it to one whose object is personal and party advantage that the records, both Federal and Confederate, disprove the charge; that the country is full of witnesses who bear oral testimony against it, and that the effort to revive the bitter animosities of the war obstructs the progress toward the reconciliation of the sections? It is enough for him if his self-seeking purpose be promoted.

It would, however, seem probable that such expectations must be disappointed, for only those who are wilfully blind can fail to see in the circumstances of the case the fallacy of Mr. Blaine's statements. The published fact of an attempt to suborn Wirz, when under sentence of death, by promising him a pardon if he would criminate me in regard to the Andersonville prisoners, is conclusive as to the wish of the government to make such charge against me, and the failure to do so shows that nothing could be found to sustain it. May we not say the evidence of my innocence was such that Holt and Conover, with their trained band of suborned witnesses, dared not make against me this charge—the same which Wirz, for his life, would not make, but which Blaine, for the Presidential nomination, has made?

Now let us review the leading facts of this case. The report of the Confederate commissioner for exchange of prisoners shows how persistent and liberal were our efforts to secure the relief of captives. Failing in those attempts, I instructed General R. E. Lee to go under flag of truce and seek an interview with General Grant, to represent to him the suffering and death of Federal prisoners held by us, to explain the cases which were beyond our control, and to urge in the name of humanity the observance of the cartel for the exchange of prisoners. To this, as to all previous appeals, a deaf ear was turned. I will not attempt, from memory, to write the report made to me of the incidents of this mission. Lee no longer lives to defend the cause and country he loved so well and served so efficiently; but General Grant cannot fail to remember so extraordinary a visit, and his objection to executing the cartel are well known to the public. But whoever else may choose to forget my efforts in this regard, the prisoners at Andersonville and the delegates I permitted them to send to President Lincoln to plead for the resumption of exchange of prisoners cannot fail to remember how willing I was to restore them to their homes and to the comforts of which they were in need, provided the imprisoned soldiers of the Confederacy should be in like manner released and returned to us.

This foul accusation, though directed specially against me, was no doubt intended as, and naturally must be, the arraignment of the South, by whose authority and in whose behalf my deeds were done. It may be presumed that the feelings and the habits of the Southern soldiers were understood by me, and in that connection any fair mind would perceive in my congratulatory orders to the army after a victory, in which the troops were most commended for their tenderness and generosity to the wounded and other captives, as well the instincts of the person who issued the orders as the knightly temper of the soldiers to whom it was addressed. It is admitted that the prisoners in our hands were not as well provided for as we would, but it is claimed that we did as well for them as we could. Can the other side say as much?

To the bold allegation of ill treatment of prisoners by our side, and human treatment and adequate supplies by our opponents, it is only necessary to offer two facts—first, it appears from the reports of the United States War Department that though we had sixty thousand more Federal prisoners than they had of Confederates, six thousand more of Confederates died in Northern prisons than died of Federals in Southern prisons; second, the want and suffering of men in Northern prisons caused me to ask for permission to send our cotton and buy supplies for them. The request was granted, but only on condition that the cotton should be sent to New York and the supplies be bought there. General Beale, now of St. Louis, was authorized to purchase and distribute the needful supplies.

Our sympathy rose with the occasion and responded to its demands—not waiting for ten years, then to vaunt itself when it could serve no good purpose to the sufferers.

Under the mellowing influence of time and occasional demonstrations at the North of a desire for the restoration of peace and good will the Southern people have forgotten much of the wrongs they bore. If it be less so among their invaders, it is but another example of the rule that the wrongdoer is less able to forgive than he who has suffered causeless wrong. It is not, however, generally among those who braved the hazards of battle that unrelenting vindictiveness is to be found. The brave are generous and gentle. It is the skulkers of the fight—the Blaines—who display their flags on an untented field. They made no sacrifice to prevent the separation of the States. Why should they be expected to promote the confidence and good will essential to their union.

When closely confined at Fortress Monroe I was solicited to add my name to those of many esteemed gentlemen who had signed a petition for my pardon, and an assurance was given that on my doing so the President would order my liberation. Confident of the justice of our cause and the rectitude of my own conduct, I declined to sign the petition, and remained subject to the inexcusable privations and tortures which Dr. Craven has but faintly described. When, after two years of close confinement, I was admitted to bail, as often as required I appeared for trial under the indictment found against me, but in which Mr. Blaine's fictions do not appear. The indictment was finally quashed on no application of mine; nor have I ever evaded or avoided a trial upon any charge the general government might choose to bring against me, and have no view of the future which makes it desirable to me to be included in an amnesty bill.

Viewed as an abstract, or as a general question, I would be glad to see the repeal of all laws inflicting the penalty of political disabilities on classes of the people that it might, as prescribed by the Constitution, be left to the courts to hear and decide cause, and to affix penalties according to preexisting legislation. The discrimination made against our people is unjust and impolitic if the fact be equality and the purpose be fraternity among the citizens of the United States. Conviction and sentence without a hearing, without jurisdiction, and affixing penalties by *ex post facto* legislation, are part of the proceeding which had its appropriate end in the assumption by Congress of the Executive function of granting pardons. To remove political disabilities which there was not legal power to impose was not an act of so much grace as to form a plausible pretext for the reckless diatribe of Mr. Blaine.

The papers preserved by Dr. Stevenson happily furnish full proof of the causes of disease and death at Andersonville. They are now, I believe, in Richmond, and it is to be hoped their publication will not be much longer delayed. I have no taste for recrimination, though the sad recitals made by our soldiers, returned from Northern prisons can never be forgotten. And you will remember the excitement these produced, and the censorious publications which were uttered against me because I would not visit on the helpless prisoners in our hands such barbarities as, according to reports, had been inflicted upon our men.

Imprisonment is a hard lot at the best, and prisoners are prone to exaggerate their sufferings, and such was probably the case on both sides. But we did not seek by reports of committees, with photographic illustrations, to inflame the passions of our people. How was it with our enemy? Let one example suffice. You may remember a published report of a committee of the United States Congress which was sent to Annapolis to visit some exchanged prisoners, and which had appended to it the photographs of some emaciated subjects, which were offered as samples of prisoners returned from the South.

When a copy of that report was received I sent it to Colonel Ould, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, and learned, as I anticipated, that the photographs, as far as could be identified, had been taken from men who were in our hospital when they were liberated for exchange, and whom the hospital surgeon regarded as convalescent but too weak to be removed with safety to themselves. The anxiety of the prisoners to be sent to their homes had prevailed over the objections of the surgeon. But this is not all; for I have recently learned from a priest who was then at Annapolis that the most wretched-looking of these photographs was taken from a man who had never been a prisoner, but who had been left on the "sick list" at Annapolis when the command to which he was attached had passed that place on its southward march.

Whatever may be said in extenuation of such imposture because of the exigencies of war, there can be no such excuse now for the attempts of Mr. Blaine, by gross misrepresentation and slanderous accusation, to revive the worst passions of the war; and it is to be hoped that, much as the event is to be regretted, it will have the good effect of evoking truthful statements in regard to this little-understood subject from men who would have preferred to leave their sorrowful story untold if the subject could have been allowed peacefully to sink into oblivion.

Mutual respect is needful for the common interest, is essential to a friendly union, and when slander is promulgated from high places the public welfare demands that truth should strip falsehood of its power of evil.

I am, respectfully and
truly, your friend,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

[From the Galveston News.]

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

What McNelly Says of the Cattle Raids—A Province Practically Supported by Plundering Texas.

Pursuit Upon Mexican Soil the Only Cure.

A Washington City correspondent of the Galveston (Texas) News, having had an interview with Captain McNally, who was then in Washington to testify before the committe, makes the following report thereof:

"What kind of a country," I asked, "is that which borders the Rio Grande?"

"A strip of country about twenty miles wide on each side of the river," he replied, is covered with what is called in Mexico 'chaparral.' It is a thicket of tropical or semi-tropical shrubs, which, on account of its density and the immense thorns with which it is thickly covered, is litterally impenetrable except where trails have been cut through it. I hardly know how I can convey to you a definite idea of its character, but you may judge something of the difficulties of campaigning in such a country when I tell you that, although two trails may extend almost parallel with each other and not more than fifty yards apart, still it is often necessary to travel as far as seven or eight miles in order to find a point where it is possible to pass from one to

Wilmington Journal

County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular monthly session yesterday morning at 10 o'clock; present J. G. Wagner, Chairman, Commissioners A. H. Morris, Delaware Nixon and S. VanAmringe.

Minutes of the last monthly meeting and special meetings were read and adopted.

The resignation of J. A. Hewlett, as Constable of Harnett township, was accepted.

The report of the Auditing Committee for January, 1876, was received and ordered to be spread on the minutes.

The following persons were granted license: Messrs. F. W. Meyer, R. B. Barrett, H. Woolsey, J. M. Bremer and Philip Harris, agent.

The following township claims were ordered paid by the Board: Joseph Highsmith, Harnett township, $1 30. Wm. Moore, Cape Fear township, $1 02. Wm. H. Moore, Wilmington township, and transferred to Sol. Bear & Bro., $20 35. Alex Sampson, Wilmington township, and transferred to Sol. Bear & Bro., $20 35. H. E. Scott, Cape Fear township, $17 85. Wm. Moore, Cape Fear township, $7 32. J. C. Hall, Wilmington township, transferred to L. Vollers, $14. S. T. Port, Wilmington township, $11 20; the same, $7; the same, $25 50. J. W. Whitney, Wilmington township, transferred to Sol. Bear & Bro., $7 65. C. H. Strode, Wilmington township, transferred to Sol. Bear & Bro., $6 47. Henry Brewington, Wilmington township, $4 00. Joseph Highsmith, Harnett township, $1 42. The Board took a recess until the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Application of Nicholas Carr for the appointment of Constable for Harnett township, occasioned by the resignation of Jas. A. Hewlett, was received.

On motion the resignation of A. H. Morris, Commissioner, was accepted.

On motion of D. Nixon two bills of Anthony Howe, one for township auditing for $20 00, and one for furnishing information to equalize the tax on real estate in the township of Wilmington for $300 00, were referred to Judge Russell for his opinion.

On motion township bill of W. W. Humphrey, Justice of the Peace of Harnett township, for $165 06, was ordered paid.

The Chairman and S. VanAmringe were appointed a committee to examine the books of the Superior Court clerk and ascertain the amount of fines, forfeitures and penalties received by him during the last term of the court.

Mr. R. C. Myers was sworn and duly installed into the office of Commissioner, after which the board adjourned until Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Robeson Election Case.

One Stephen A. Edmunds was charged with destroying the poll books of Britts' Township for the purpose of defeating Dr. Norment and Niell McNeill, who were candidates for a seat in the Constitutional Convention. The case was heard before Commissioner Cassidey in the United States Court room this morning, Judge Russell appearing for the government and Capt W. S. Norment for the defendant. After a lengthy discussion upon the question of jurisdiction the Commissioner decided that he as a United States Commissioner had jurisdiction of the case, and would proceed to hear the testimony.

One Stephen Powell was then sworn on the part of the United States and testified that some time after the election last August, in Robeson, he heard the defendant say in a conversation with J. T. Ballard that he had destroyed the poll books of Britts' Township for the purpose of defeating Dr Norment and McNeill. John H. Collins was then introduced on the part of the United States, who stated that he acted as Registrar of the election at Britts' Township, in Robeson county, last August, and that he advised Edmunds, together with other pollholders, that it was their duty to send up their scrolls with their certificate but that Edmunds failed to do it, and that he believed it was a conspiracy entered into on the part of the Commissioners and Edmunds to defeat Norment and McNeill.

Benjamin Stone was then introduced on the part of the United States. He stated that he was a poll holder at Britt's township, that they were all green hands and did not know but little about making out returns; that there was a great deal of talk among the poll holders as to the proper manner in making out the returns, and that the defendant, Edmunds, asked Dr. Norment, who was present, how he should make them out, and then proceeded to make them out as he directed.

J. T. Ballard was next introduced on the part of the United States. He stated that in a conversation with Edmunds, the defendant, on Tuesday after the election, told him that he had destroyed the books of Britt's township for the purpose of defeating Dr. Norment; but in a moment after Edmunds stated that he was joking, and had returned the books to the Register of Deeds that morning, and that he, Ballard, took it as a joke, as he and Edmunds were often joking one another.

This was the substance of the testimony on the part of the United States.

The defendant then introduced J. C. Freeman, who stated that he was present when the returns were made out at Britt's township, in Bladen county, last summer; that the judges of election were all new hands and knew but little about the matter. He heard the defendant, Edmunds, ask Collins, the Registrar, how he should make out the returns; also asked Dr. Norment, who was a candidate, and that they made out the returns according to instructions they received from Collins and Dr. Norment. After the returns were signed and put in an envelope, the defendant, Edmunds, held up the scroll kept at his box and asked Collins, the Registrar, if it was necessary to send that up with the returns, when he replied that it was not. Edmunds then put the scroll in an old book and carried the returns as made out to Lumberton; that Edwards on Sunday, hearing there was some difficulty about the returns from Britt's proceeded to Lumberton on Tuesday and deposited the scrolls with the Register of Deeds.

James Thompson, Samuel Britt, S. E. Wood and Dr. Edmunds were then introduced as witnesses for the defendant. They all testified that the defendant (Edmunds) acted in good faith in making out and sending up the returns; that he acted in accordance with instructions received from Q. H. Collins, the registrar, and Dr. Norment, who was a candidate for a seat in the Constitutional Convention.

So clear and convincing was the testimony on the part of the defence that Commissioner Cassidey did not hesitate a moment to discharge the defendant.

The Warrenton "Centennial."

The first issue of this publication makes it appearance among our exchanges. It is a six column, four page, weekly newspaper, printed on good paper, with clear types, though it says that it is not now, either in size or typographical appearance what it will be. The editor, B. F. Long, Esq., makes a graceful bow to his readers, and as he straightens himself again, tells them that whatever influence his paper may have will be exerted in support of the Conservative party, and to the promotion of the general prosperity of his county and State.

Battle of Moore's Creek.

Elsewhere will be found the proceedings of the meeting which was held at Lillington on the 5th to inaugurate arrangements for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of this historical event. The meeting, we are informed, was well attended, and a spirit of enthusiasm prevailed.

It will be seen that all the necessary committees were appointed, and if these will now come forward promptly to the discharge of the several duties assigned them, the celebration will prove a grand success. The time is short that these committees have to work in, and prompt action on their part is absolutely necessary. We notice that several prominent gentlemen of the city are on one of these committees, and their names are a guarantee that their part of the work will be well done, and done quickly. The whole Cape Fear section should exult with pride in this great item of its sectional history, and her people should act promptly in making this celebration worthy of the times and of the occasion.

New Newspapers.

The Shelby *Aurora* has ceased to exist, and its editor and proprietor, Mr. J. P. Babington, has commenced the publication of the *New Regime*, at Rutherfordton, himself, continuing to be both editor and proprietor.

His object is to make money and to advocate needed reform in our civil and religious institutions.

The first issue of the *New Regime* has reached us.

The Milton *Mercury*, likewise makes its first appearance, Mr. J. W. Thackston being sole editor and proprietor. The *Mercury* is a four-page weekly, gotten up with neatness, and on good paper. The editor states in his salutatory that he will spare no pains to make it of such value to the county in which it is published that every good citizen will wish to become a subscriber, and that he will not be recreant to the duties imposed upon him, as a Conservative, by the great Conservative party.

For the Journal.

Centennial of the Battle of Moore's Creek.

Pursuant to previous notice a respectable number of leading citizens of Pender county assembled at Lillington, in said county, on Saturday, February 5th, 1875. James P. Moore, Esq., was called to the chair and James A. Harman elected secretary. By request of the chairman, Dr. S. S. Satchwell was called upon to explain the objects of the meeting. He did so in a few brief, patriotic, remarks, stating that the meeting was called to make suitable arrangements for celebrating, on the old battle ground at Moore's Creek bridge, a few miles from Lillington, the centennial of the battle of Moore's Creek, which occurs on the 27th inst. He said that the proverbial patriotism of our people rendered it unnecessary to dwell upon the paramount duty incumbent upon us all to cherish in fond remembrance the sacrifices and services of our forefathers in achieving American independence and to stand with manly firmness by the Constitution upon which the safety and perpetuity of the Government, as well as the general prosperity of the whole country, depended.

On motion, Messrs. S. S. Satchwell, John C. Broadhurst, Robert M. Croom, R. P. Paddison and S. H. Bell were appointed a committee to prepare and present a preamble and resolutions expressive of the views and purposes of the meeting. During the absence of the committee Messrs. Liston Simpson, George A. Herring, James P. Moore, James A. Harman, John Scott and others made short but spirited speeches, all insisting that, though the time for preparation was limited, our people must make the celebration a success, and expressing the hope that our old mother county of New Hanover would, with Duplin, Sampson Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick and other sections, join in with Pender in adding strength and influence to the proposed demonstration.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported through Dr. Satchwell as follows, and the report was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, One hundred years have elapsed since the stirring events of the Revolution inaugurated American Independence and culminated in the establishment of this great republic; and,

WHEREAS, It is eminently proper on all suitable occasions, especially on this, the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, to do honor to those immortal heroes who achieved for us the blessings of free government and who transmitted to us and our posterity that undying devotion to liberty which, to the latest time, should animate and distinguish every American citizen; and,

WHEREAS, The patriots of the Cape Fear country were not behind any other section in patriotic devotion to the great principles of the Revolution; on the contrary, they signalized themselves as warriors and statesmen throughout the Revolutionary war; and while our Cape Fear heroes were distinguished in almost every hard-fought and bloody contest, they were especially heroic and successful in achieving that glorious triumph of arms in the memorable battle of Moore's Creek, on the 27th of February, 1776, which reliable historians regard, not alone as one of the great victories of American arms, but so decisive as to make it the turning point in that mighty struggle for freedom. The results of that brilliant victory of the American forces have not been properly appreciated, either at home among our own people or in more distant States of the Union; and this is owing in part to that proverbial modesty of North Carolina which was always effective in withholding from public knowledge, much that would cast more resplendent lustre than ever upon the bravery, patriotism and statesmanship of North Carolina. But when the impartial historians shall gather up more fully these golden treasures of the battle of Moore's Creek and of our colonial history—when truthful history shall open up to public view the courage and patriotism of North Carolina soldiers, whether in the Revolution of 1776, or in the late terrific struggle between the States, when justice shall be awarded to our troops and our statesmen, we will be prouder than ever of the heroes of Moore's Creek, of the historic memories and glorious renown of the old Cape Fear, and of the whole of North Carolina; therefore

Resolved, That we yield to none in that glowing centennial spirit, now nobly rising up in every State in this Union and throughout the confines of the Republic, to do honor to the heroes and statesmen of 1776—that our devotion to liberty and the principles of the Constitution framed by them has not diminished even during our late struggle for Southern independence, but were from first to last "a lamp to our feet and a light to our pathway," "a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night" to cheer, sustain, and lead us on to liberty and independence.

Resolved, That the results of the late war have not abated one jot or tittle of our devotion to the principles of the Constitution upon which the government is founded; and although the issues at stake were decided adversely to our hopes and expectations, yet, being settled, there exists no reason why we should not love the government which our fathers aided in establishing, and the old flag which they honored and loved, with as much ardor and faith as do the citizens of any section of our common country; and that we consider it a patriotic duty, not alone to cherish affection for the government, but to teach our children to love it.

Resolved, That as the centennial of the battle of Moore's Creek, the 27th of February, 1876, comes on Sunday we will, on the day before, Saturday, the 26th of February, celebrate it on the Moore's Creek battle ground near this place; and that we extend a cordial invitation to attend to the people of the Cape Fear country, and to all others in the State and throughout the whole country who habitually cherish a love for those undying principles for which our immortal heroes, Grady, Moore, Lillington, Caswell and their soldier compatriots fought and achieved, according to history, that glorious triumph at Moore's Creek which gave imperishable lustre to their names, and also a decisive turn to the struggle for American independence.

Resolved, That in order to carry out the purposes of this meeting, we will appoint an Executive Committee in chief, and also special committees, viz: A committee to prepare the ground; a committee of correspondence and to procure speakers, and a committee to obtain music and to arrange for steamboat transportation from Wilmington to the battle ground and return for such persons as may prefer that mode of conveyance.

After the adoption of the aforesaid preamble and resolution, the meeting proceeded to elect the following gentlemen to serve on the committees to which they are appointed.

On Executive Committee—Messrs. S. S. Satchwell, F. H. Bell, Charles W. McClammy, R. P. Paddison, George F. Lucas, James P. Moore, W. W. Larkins and James A. Harmon.

On committee of correspondence and to procure speakers, Messrs. Daniel Shaw, A. R. Black and S. S. Satchwell.

On committee to obtain music and to secure steamboat transportation, Messrs. R. P. Paddison, W. A. Cummings, Isaac B. Grainger, Edward Cantwell, A. H. VanBokkelen, Roger Moore, E. R. Brink, F. W. Kerchner, John C. Heyer and W. W. Harris.

On committee to prepare the grounds, Messrs. O. R. Hollingsworth, James F. Simpson, James F. Moore, William H. French, G. F. Walker, R. B. Frazier, John R. Hawes, Leston Simpson, J. J. Pridgen, L. Vollers, George A. Herring, A. H. Paddison and James H. Dunham.

It was also resolved that the following gentlemen be appointed to raise funds in their respective townships to be expended in preparing the grounds, viz: Messrs. R. H. Murphy, G. W. Corbitt, William S. Pridgen, F. Thompson, L. Vollers, George A. Herring, John C. Broadhurst, M. C. Collins, James Garrison, John Scott, L. Southerland, E. Porter, W. T. Ennett, Thomas Williams, Luke McClammy, R. Nixon, Dr. Shepherd, H. F. Murphy, Robert K. Bryan, John D. Powers, Joseph D. Sellars, Samuel P. Hand, James H. Moore, Samuel Bourdeaux, Isaac James, John P. Bauneman, James Brown.

It was resolved, that those appointed to prepare the grounds be requested to meet at the monument erected on the grounds at eleven o'clock A. M. on Saturday, the 12th inst.

On motion of John Scott it was resolved that the committe on music and steamboat transportation be requested to make arrangements for refreshments upon the steamboat and upon the battle ground.

The following gentlemen were then elected as officers of the day:

Chief Marshal, L. D. Sherry, Esq., Assistant Marshals, Messrs. James B. McPherson, Quincy Bell, C. C. Woodcock, Henry A. Calvan, J. H. Mallard and Willie Tate.

On motion of S. H. Bell it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and forwarded by the secretary to the papers of Wilmington, and the Duplin *Weekly Record*, with a request to publish.

The meeting then adjourned.

JAS. P. MOORE, Chairman.

JAS. A. HARMAN, Sec'y.

The Providence Congregational church declines to be in the Beecher council.

Two carriers, charged with being accessory to the murder of Wm. Spence, at Cairo, Ill., have been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment.

At London, Oat, Abraham Reid has been arrested for beating his wife nearly to death and gnawing off her hands during a drunken rage.

Mary Gonly, of Faceport, N. J., who killed her husband, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment.

C. A. Marshon, convicted of murder at Bloomington, Ind., and sentenced to imprisonment for life, was taken from jail by masked men and shot dead.

E. A. Bennett, State Auditor of West Virginia, has been acquitted of the charges laid out in the articles of impeachment. The vote on the third article lacked one of the two-thirds necessary to convict him.

The Continental Hotel in New York and a large number of stores adjacent were burned yesterday. Three firemen were killed, and seven injured. Loss on the stock in the buildings, $1,000,000.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9—Night—The convention of the general railroad ticket agents of America has begun its session here. The agents were called together to adopt a class of rates to be charged during the Centennial season. Nearly all the principal roads of America are represented and 100 agents are in attendance. It is thought a reduction of 25 per cent. from the regular rate will be made.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—HOUSE.—Bills introduced: By Hewett, a bill to establish a bureau of architecture; by Hunton, to aid the Washington and Ohio Railroad Company in the construction of its road to the Ohio river; by Candler, to establish Atlanta a port of delivery; by Morey, resolution from the Louisiana Legislature for an appropriation to construct the levees of the Mississippi river; by Blind, to substitute legal tender notes for national bank notes, to make the duties on imports receivable one-half in legal tender notes, and to repeal the resumption act of the 14th of January, 1875.

Kasson moved to suspend the rules so that the House might proceed to vote separately on the following two resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the constitutional authority of Congress to coin money and to regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin does not include the authority to issue the paper of the government as money, and in the judgment of the House, the Constitution nowhere confers on Congress the power to issue in time of peace the promises or obligations of the government as a legal tender in payment of debts.

"*Resolved*, That any legislation touching the legal tender currency of the government should keep steadily in view the resumption of specie payments and should tend to enhance the value of that currency for the redemption of which the faith of the United States has been pledged to its citizens."

Cox—That is a very important subject. We ought to have a word to say about it.

Holman—The proposition ought to be divided.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Iowa proposes that it be divided.

Cox—I hope it will be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Page of California—Oh! no.

Fort—The House ought to have the opinion of the Judiciary Committee upon it.

Kasson—I must object to debate.

Cox—If I understand the proposition, it is not a vote on the merits of the question, but only a vote on the motion to suspend the rules.

Kasson—If the vote be in the negative it will be a rejection of the resolution.

Randall—Not a bit of it.

The rules were not suspended—yeas 96, nays 140, and the resolutions were not before the House.

The bill to pay the interest on the District bonds was referred to a committee of conference.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs was directed to inquire into Schenck's connection with the Emma mine.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and considered the diplomatic appropriation bill, but without action, and the House adjourned.

SENATE—The chair submitted a memorial from the New York Board of Trade demonstrating the inexpediency of attempting the resumption of specie payment before the requisite conditions are ripe.

West presented a joint resolution of the General Assembly of Louisiana asking an appropriation for the construction of levees on the Mississippi river in Louisiana, and that the general government assume exclusive control of such levees. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

The bill allowing four per cent. interest on Alabama claims after judgment was passed.

Morrill gave notice that he would at one o'clock to morrow call up the centennial bill.

The Pinchback case was resumed. Thurman and Christiancy spoke against and Howe in favor of his admission. No action was taken.

Executive session and adjourned.

Nominations—A. E. Adams, of Kentucky, for Consul at Port Laid.

Charles Marton was before the House Judiciary Committee to-day and furnished a list of witnesses to prove the alleged use of money in securing the charter of the Memphis & Elpaso Railroad. It is alleged that $170,000 in money was paid out $1,000,000 promised. Fremont was present but as a witness. The object of this investigation is against the present Texas Pacific Company, which, it is said, has come honestly into possession of some of the tainted purchases.

In the executive session of the Senate there was a discussion which lasted nearly an hour and a half respecting the nomination of E. C. Billings to be U. S. Judge for Louisiana, vice Durell resigned. The report of the Judiciary Committee recommends his confirmation. This was opposed by several Democratic Senators on the ground that Billings both put in the preparation and issuance of the so called "midnight order" of Judge Durell and that he was improperly connected with the transactions of Horton, the register in bankruptcy. These allegations were denied by Senator West and several members of the Judiciary Committee, who claimed to show that they were entirely unfounded. The indications are that when the matter is decided Billings will be confirmed by nearly a solid Republican vote, and his friends assert that some of the Democratic Senators also will vote for his confirmation.

Morrison, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is quoted to have said that in eight or ten days he will ask the committee to consider his tariff bill. He is in no hurry, and desires first to elicit public discussion. He has every reason to believe the committee will endorse the bill substantially and that the House will pass it.

Gen. Ord left San Antonio Feb. 4th to testify before the Texas border raids committee. General Steele, Adjutant General of Texas, who had been sent by Gov. Coke to the Rio Grande to investigate affairs there, has also been summoned and will be here this week. This will close the evidence upon which the committee will base their recommendations, upon which, however, the committee have had no formal consultation.

The Pinchback question gives way to the centennial appropriation bill today. It is stated that no vote will be allowed until Senators Burnside and Sharon are in their seats. Their votes are required to make assurance doubly sure.

There is no positive assertion on either side as to Billings' fate.

The argument of Gov. Brown of Tennessee before the Senate committee on the constitutional features of the Texas Pacific road was a masterly effort. Nearly all the members of the committee compliment him on its conclusion.

Gen. Fremont was before the Judiciary Committee, which is investigating irregularities regarding charter of Alabama trains on the Continental road. The session was secret.

Gen. Humphries, assistant engineer of the U. S. army, was before the House Levee Committee this morning, and argued strongly in favor of levees and furnished facts and figures in support of the proposed bill for government aid.

WASHINTON, Feb. 8—HOUSE.—The bill authorizing actions in cases of death resulting from wrongful acts, neglect or default, in the District of Columbia, provided the amount does exceed $10,000, was passed.

The bill amending section 256 of the Revised Statutes by adding the following words: "In the adjustment of the accounts of said officers an appeal shall lie from the decision of the accounting officers of the Treasury to the Attorney General, whose determination shall be final," was passed.

The Judiciary Committee reported the bill repealing the bankrupt act. The first section repeals the bankrupt act of the 21st of March, 1867, all laws and parts of laws amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto. The second section provides that all suits and proceedings now pending in the United States courts wherein adjudication in bankruptcy has been made shall be proceeded with and be governed by the provisions of the existing laws, which are continued in force only for the purpose of closing up suits and proceedings now pending. The act is to take effect from and after the 1st of January, 1877. After some discussion of technical points the bill was passed—yeas 178, nays 58. After the passage of the bill it was discovered that there was an error in the recital of the date of the original law, being given as the 2d instead of the 21st of March. This mistake Lynde asked unanimous consent to have corrected, but Kasson of Iowa objected, remarking that the bill placed the whole creditor class of the country in the power of the debtor class. The bill therefore goes to the Senate with that imperfection in it.

The diplomatic appropriation bill was resumed but without action, and after eulogies on the death of Ferry, the House adjourned.

SENATE—The Finance Committee reported adversely on the bill to secure depositors in the Freedman's Bank.

The bill for the benefit of the Louisville Orphan Home was passed.

The Committee on the District of Columbia was instructed to consider the bill whereby the people, through the elective franchise, may regulate and control their domestic affairs.

The centennial bill was taken up for consideration.

Morton said as soon as the centennial question was concluded he would call up the Pinchback case and ask the Senate to remain in session until a vote was reached.

The proceedings were interrupted by the announcement of Ferry's death, and after eulogies on the same the Senate adjourned.

The Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the cashier of the Treasury and the private secretary to the Assistant Secretary, Brunham, and others connected with the Treasury Department, will testify for the government in the Babcock case.

Rear Admiral Stingham is dead, aged 78.

The Senate Committee gave long consideration to the resumption bill of Morrill of Vermont, but without action.

The centennial bill comes up tomorrow as unfinished business.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—SENATE—Edmunds of Vermont introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the expediency of making provision for the completion of the Washington monument in the city of Washington. Agreed to.

More Texas Pacific railroad petitions were presented.

The bill appropriating $25,000 to continue the improvements on the capitol grounds was passed.

Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported a substitute for the resolution submitted by Davis of West Virginia early in the session in regard to the accounts of defaulting public officers, &c. The substitute directs the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate as soon as practicable with a statement of all balances due the United States from public officers and others formerly, but not now, in the public service, distinguishing those which have been settled, setting forth as near as practicable the period over which such accounts extended, the amounts awarded, &c., together with the character of the stocks held by the United States, the amount of such stocks, and if default has been made in the payment of interest thereon. Adopted.

Merrimon submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to furnish the South with the report and accompanying maps, diagrams and estimates made in pursuance of the act of March 3d, 1875; directing a survey of the line of the Neuse river to connect it with the Cape Fear river, in order to connect the water of the harbor of Norfolk, Va., with those of the Cape Fear river at or near Wilmington, N. C. Adopted.

The bill refunding to the St. Albans' National Bank $28,600 without interest (taken by raiders from Canada) was passed.

Boutwell introduced a bill repealing the pre-emption law and providing for the sale of timber upon the public lands. He offered it as a substitute for the bill repealing the restrictions to sales of public lands in Alabama and other Southern States. Ordered to be printed.

Carpenter reported favorably on the bill for the relief of M. W. Brock, of Tennessee.

The centennial bill was discussed to the executive session, at which there was no confirmations, and the Senate adjourned.

The Senate had an hour's executive session, discussing the Billings nomination, but no vote was taken.

HOUSE—Parsons, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported the bill selling the public lands at Vincennes to certain railroad companies. Rejected.

The diplomatic appropriation bill was resumed and discussed to adjournment without action.

Before the House Judiciary Committee John D. Defrees testified that he had been secretary of the Trans-Continental Railway Company during its existence. He received $1,000 per year as salary, and knew of no money being improperly expended. Col Bowman of Kentucky, who had been connected with the road, knew of no improper means to influence legislation.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day continued the examination of Mrs. Halbrook, formerly of special agent of the Department, who gave testimony showing collusions of contractors with clerks for the purpose of procuring fraudulent contracts, alluding to the well known case of Kettle & Hinds in that connection.

The Appropriation Committee still recommends the abolition of the office of supervisor of internal revenue.

The Committee on the Texas Pacific Railroad heard Mills of Texas, Wigginglon of California, Morey of Louisiana and Crounse of Nebraska on the conflicting interest connected with the Texas Pacific Railroad. The sub-committee did not report the bill upon which they voted at the last meeting. The Committee meets again this afternoon.

The Judiciary Committee is continuing the examination of the El Paso charter. Bowman of Kentucky, and Defrees, formerly government printer, are before them. Defrees received one thousand dollars, for what purpose it has not clearly transpired beyond the fact that it was a legitimate transaction.

The report of the sub-committee is in favor of what is known as the Atkins Texas Pacific bill. It is framed upon the suggestion of the St. Louis convention.

MARKET REPORT.

[BY TELEGRAH TO THE JOURNAL.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—*Night*—Money easy; offered at 6 ₱ cent. Sterling exchange quiet at $4 86. Gold 112¾@112¾. Government securities active and steady—new 5s 117¼. State bonds quiet but steady.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, February 9.—*Night.*—Cotton weak and irregular, with sales of 400 bales at 12 15-16@13¼ cents; consolidated net receipts 78,004 bales; exports to Great Britain 58,467 bales; to France 6,733 bales; to the continent 21,130 bales. Flour steady and in fair demand—superfine western and State $4 35; southern flour firm; common to fair extra $5 15@$5 90; good to choice do $5 95@$8 75. Wheat quiet and firm; firmness of holders materially checks export demand; $1 45 for amber Pennsylvania. Corn fairly active at 63@65 cents for ungraded new western mixed, 66½ cents for new yellow southern. Oats dull and drooping at 46@49 cents for mixed western and State, and 48@52½ cents for white do. Coffee—Rio dull and nominal. Molasses—New Orleans steady and in fair demand. Rice unchanged. Tallow steady at 9¼@9½ cents. Rosin and spirits turpentine dull. Pork firm—new mess $21 60@$21 75. Lard heavy—prime steam $12 90@$12 95. Whiskey is a shade firmer at $1 12@$1 12½. Freights dull—Cotton per sail ½; steam 5-16.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8—Night.—Oats quiet and heavy. Rye dull and nominal. Provisions strong and buoyant. Pork—mess $21 21½@21½. Bulk meats—shoulders 8½ cents; clear rib 11½ cents. Bacon higher—shoulders 9¾ cents; clear rib 12¾ cents. Lard steady. Coffee steady and not quotably higher. Whisky nominally firm at $1 12½. Sugar quiet.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Financial.

LONDON, Feb. 10—Noon.—Erie railroad bonds 15½.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—Noon.—Cotton dull—middling uplands 6 7-16d; middling Orleans 6¾d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts 15,900 bales, of which 6,800 bales are American.

Cotton to arrive 1-32 cheaper.

Sales of middling uplands on a basis of low middling, deliverable February, 6 5-16d.

Sales of middling uplands on a basis of low middling, deliverable April and May, 6¾d.

The sales of cotton to-day include 6,600 bales.

LONDON, Feb. 9—Night—Common rosin 5s@5s 3d. Spirits turpentine 24s@26s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9.—Night—Cotton—Sales middling uplands on a basis of low middling, shipped March, 5¾d. Tallow 45s.

GENERAL COTTON MARKETS.

(By Telegraph)

MEMPHIS, Feb. 8—Dull—middling 12½ cents; receipts 1,736, shipments 2,768; sales 1,500.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 8—Quiet and in moderate demand—middling 12½ cents; receipts 534; sales 662.

GALVESTON, February 8.—Dull—middling 12½ cents; net receipts 1,751; exports to Great Britain 1,527; exports to the continent 1,730; exports coastwise 124; sales 102.

BOSTON, Feb. 8—Quiet—middling 13¼ cents; net receipts 706; gross receipts 1,651; sales 99.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9.—Dull—middling 12¾ cents; net receipts 683; gross receipts 1,188; exports to Great Britain 3,237; exports to the continent 200; sales 500.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8—Dull—middling 13¼ cents; net receipts 284; gross 375.

MOBILE, Feb. 8—Quiet—middling 12½ cts; net receipts 1,511; exports to Great Britain 6,162; exports coastwise 158; sales 4,000.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8—Quiet—middling 12¾ cents; net receipts 1 182, including 400 yesterday; exports coastwise 442; sales 600.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8—Dull—middling 12¾ cents; gross receipts 133; exports to the continent 121; exports coastwise 40; sales 125.

Wholesale Prices List.

Corrected Weekly

— BY —

KERCHNER & CALDER BROS.

☞ These quotations apply to wholesale prices. In filling smaller orders, higher figures (as a rule) will be charged.

FEBRUARY 10, 1876.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
BAGGING—Gunny	None here
BACON—North Carolina,	
Hams, ₱ lb	15 @ 16
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10½@ 11
Sides, ₱ lb	13 @ 13½
Western Smoked,—	
Hams, ₱ lb	17 @ 18½
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10½@ 11
Dry Salted—	
Sides ₱ lb	12½@ 13
Shoulders, ₱ lb	9½@ 10
BEEF—	
On the Hoof	6 @ 8
BARRELS—Spar's Turpentine	
Second Hand, each	1 80 @ 1 75
New York, each	1 75 @ 1 00
New City, each	1 75 @ 1 00
BEESWAX ₱ lb	27 @ 29
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₱ M	8 50 @ 9 00
Northern, ₱ M	12 @14 00
BUTTER—N. Carolina, ₱ lb	20 @ 25
Northern ₱ lb	20 @ 40
CANDLES—Sperm, ₱ lb	50 @ 52
Adamantine, ₱ lb	12 @ 13½
CHEESE—Northern Fac'y ₱ lb	15 @ 15½
Dairy cream, ₱ lb	14½@ 14½
State, ₱ lb	12 @ 13
COFFEE—Java, ₱ lb	35 @ 36
Rio, ₱ lb	21 @ 23
Laguayra, ₱ lb	24 @ 26
CORN MEAL—₱ bushel	75 @ 85
COTTON TIES—₱ lb	3¾@ 5¾
DOMESTICS—Sheeting 4-4 ₱ yd	6 @ 9¾
Yarn, ₱ bunch	85 @ 1 00
Eggs	15 @ 00
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	18 00 @ 00 00
No. 1 Mackerel, ₱ ½ bbl	9 50 @ 00 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ₱ bbl	17 00 @ 18 00
No. 2, ₱ ½ bbl	8 50 @ 9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₱ bbl	11 00 @ 1 70
Mullets, ₱ bbl	3 75 @ 4 00
Dry Cod, ₱ lb by bbl	7 @ 00
FLOUR—Fine ₱ bbl	4 50 @ 5 00
Super Northern, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ 6 00
Extra do. " ₱ bbl	7 00 @ 8 00
Family " ₱ bbl	9 00 @ 00 00
City Mills Super, ₱ bbl	6 50 @ 00 00
" Extra, ₱ bbl	7 50 @ 8 00
" Family " ₱ bbl	8 00 @10 00
Ex Family ₱ bbl	9 00 @00 00
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano, ₱ 2 000 lbs	60 00 @00 00
Carolina Fertilizer "	50 00 @55 00
Georgia "	50 00 @60 00
Virginia "	57 00 @60 00
Navassa Guano "	50 00 @55 00
Do Acid Phos, "	31 00 @35 00
" Tobac Fert, "	60 00 @65 00
Stono "	46 00 @53 00
Wilcox Gibbs&Co "	55 00 @60 00
Obann's P Bosphate "	45 00 @50 00
Soluble Pacific "	46 00 @50 00
Star Phosphate "	45 00 @55 00
GLUE—₱ lb	11 @ 15
GRAIN—Corn, in sto e, ₱ bush	70 @ 75
Corn, cargo, ₱ 56 lbs	65@ 67½
Oats, ₱ bushel	70 @ 75
Peas, Cow, ₱ bushel	90 @ 1 00
HIDES—Green, ₱ lb	6 @ 7
Dry, ₱ lb	10 @ 00
HOOP POLES—₱ ton	95 @ 1 00
HEADING 4 off per M	6 00 @12 00
HOOP POLES dressed, per hun	60 @ 1 00
LARD—Northern ₱ lb	14½@ 15
North Carolina, ₱ lb	13 @ 00
LIME—₱ bbl	1 50 @ 00
LUMBER—City Steam Sawed—	
Ship Stuff, resawed, ₱ M	19 00 @21 00
Rough Edge Plank, ₱ M	15 00 @00 00
West India Cargo, as to size ring to quality, ₱ M	14 00 @20 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	20 00 @25 00
Scantling and Boards, common, ₱ M	15 00 @00 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhds, ₱ gal	38 @ 40
" tcs, bbls, ₱ gal	40 @ 44
Sugar House, hhds, ₱ gal	24 @ 25
" " bbls ₱ gal	27 @ 29
Syrup, bbls, ₱ gal	40 @ 50
NAILS—10's, 4d to 20, ₱ keg	3 50 @ 4 25
OILS—Kerosene, ₱ gal	18 @ 00 00
Lard, ₱ gal	1 00 @ 1 45
Linseed ₱ gal	1 00 @ 1 10
Neatsfoot, ₱ gal	90 @ 00
PEANUTS—₱ bushel	1 40 @ 1 70
POTATOES—Sweet, ₱ bushel	75 @ 00
" Irish, Northern, ₱ bbl	1 75 @ 2 50
PORK—Northern City Mess	22 00 @23 50
Thin, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
Prime, ₱ bbl	20 00 @00 00
Rump, ₱ bbl	22 00 @00 00
RICE—Carolina, ₱ lb	7 @ 7¾
Rough, ₱ bushel	3 00 bbl
RAGS—Country, ₱ lb	2½@ 00
City, ₱ lb	2½@ 00
ROPE	8 @ 11
SALT—Alum ₱ bushel	75 @ 00
Liverpool, ₱ sack	90 @ 95
American, ₱ sack	0 00 @00 00
SUGAR—Cuba, ₱ lb	8½@ 00
Porto Rico ₱ lb	8 @ 00
A—Coffee, ₱ lb	11 @ 11¾
B— " ₱ lb	11 @ 00
C— " ₱ lb	9½@ 9¾
Ex C " ₱ lb	9¾@ 10¼
Crushed, ₱ lb	12¾@ 00
SOAP—Northern, ₱ lb	6 @ 7½
SHINGLES—Contract, ₱ M	4 00 @ 6 00
Common, ₱ M	2 50 @ 3 00
Cy. reed Saps, ₱ M	4 50 @ 00
Cypress Heart, ₱ M	6 00 @ 00
STAVES—W. O. hhd, ₱ M	45 00 @50 00
R. O. Hhd., ₱ M	30 00 @35 00
Cyp

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY. FEBRUARY 11, 1876.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4th, 1876.

DEAR JOURNAL: It is pleasant for a Southern man, and especially for a North Carolinian, to spend a day or two in the "Monumental City." Its rapid growth, vast improvements and increasing commerce are matters o congratulation and interest to those who know and appreciate the conduct of its citizens towards the people of our section during the days that "tried men's souls." And when we see that a large proportion of the growth of this city is due to accessions from North Carolina, and more than a fair share of the increased trade comes from our State, a North Carolinian naturally feels "at home" on its streets and among its business men.

Go where we will, in every department of business, in any portion of the city, we find

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSES,

in which either one or more of the partners, or some of the leading clerks, are from our State. That most of them are doing well, even in the midst of these unprecedented "hard times," is the best evidence of the amount and character of trade which North Carolina is doing here.

Among the North Carolina houses which appear to be taking the lead here, is the large wholesale drug house of

BOYKIN, CARMER & CO.,

well known not only in our State but in every section of the South which does business in Baltimore. I have never visited this city, "in season or out of season" that I don't find this house busy. Its reputation is well established and its business rests upon a solid foundation. The members of the firm are educated and enterprising business men, and hospitable gentlemen. We trust that their prosperity will continue and increase.

I did not find our friend, Mr. Lawrence Vick, of Shipley, Roane & Co., in this city. He was in North Carolina looking after the interests of his firm. A thorough business man, and a polite and affable gentleman, he is an acquisition to any house.

I was equally unfortunate in my visit to our especial friends,

HOPKINS & JANNEY,

both being out when I called. As I had no business with them, but merely called to shake them by the hand, I am sure I lost more than they did.

I visited several of our North Carolina friends, most of whom I had the good fortune of meeting. All seem to bedoing well, "considering the times."

Among others whom I had the pleasure of seeing, and of whom many "old soldiers" in our State will be glad to hear, was

GEN'L C. M. WILCOX,

who is at the head of a large and prosperous Insurance Bureau in this city. Time has indeed dealt kindly with him, for he looks fully as young and in much better health than when he rode the "old white" at the head of the gallant "Light Division" that under HILL and PENDER and WILCOX, contributed its full share to the glorious history of the Army of Northern Virginia. General Wilcox finds time, amidst his many business engagements, to make invaluable contributions to Confederate history. He wields a fertile and graceful pen, and has a mind naturally strong, richly ornamented with the trophies of study and travel. A more agreeable and accomplished companion one cannot have. During the most trying campaigns of the late war I was a member of his military family, and in the closest and most confidential relations to him. Our intercourse was never marred by the least unpleasantness, and I remember his gallantry and ability on the field and his urbanity and his intelligent companionship on the march and in the camp as among the most agreeable recollections of the war. He made many and anxious inquiries about his North Carolina friends, and especially concerning those in his command.

I find the

ELECTIONS

in this city and State still a subject of interest among my friends. They seem to realize what a narrow escape was made by reason of dissensions in the ranks of the Democracy, and will, I trust, profit therefrom before they are called upon again to vote. It may be true that there was just cause for dissatisfaction at some of the nominations, and that in some instances unworthy men had too much control of the party organization, but the ballot-box and an alliance with negroes and Radicals were not the proper remedies for such evils. Good citizens should purify the fountain head, and not attempt to overwhelm good and bad together by an inundation from the sewers of ignorance and corruption. Let them attend the primary meetings and rectify there the abuses they complain of, but never disrupt and overwhelm a party which, at least, has saved them from evils a thousand fold worse and upon the success of which their Southern friends depend for relief from the most odious and corrupt and hurtful governments which ever cursed a people.

I was indeed surprised to find that some of our North Carolina friends here, from mistaken motives of policy, voted against the regular Democratic ticket. If they could have read the words of congratulation and witnessed the comfort with which the negro organs, and the corrupt and ignorant negro politicians received the partial defeat of the Democrats in Baltimore they would, at least, give the matter grave consideration. And, too, how insignificant are their grievances compared to the terrible governments which oppress us. Let them for one moment turn from the petty annoyances of their ward meetings and candidates and look at our city. Who rules our city and county? and what class of citizens and what influences place these men in power. See the negro Colonel at the head of his well armed regiment, while the whites ask vainly for arms for a second company; see that crowd of negroes following a white prisoner who is forced by a negro magistrate into the presence of a murdered negro, and compelled under the majesty of the law, and by direction of its officers to lay his hands upon the victim to see if the accusing blood would not flow from the wounds—an act, which a Radical ex-Judge, and himself as much as any other man responsible for the condition of affairs, said would have disgraced pagan Rome one thousand years ago; go into the meetings of County Commissioners and see them vote away the money of the people to employ lazy and disreputable negroes to perform unnecessary work, and such as they are incompetent to do, at five and ten times its value; examine the price of our city bonds and compare it with those of their own; in a word see how, day after day, our sympathies are derided, justice outraged, prosperity sacrificed, decency spit upon, and the pride of an honorable people humiliated by ignorant blackamoors, and their worthless and criminal white leaders, and then, if they can, cast a vote in Maryland which will tend to fasten for a generation these curses upon their brothers in North Carolina. For I can assure our friends here that if Maryland had gone against the Democratic party, defeat this year with us would have been almost sure. Our proposed amendments to the Constitution, by which most of these evils will be rectified, would have been defeated, and the flood gates of ignorance and corruption would have been reopened upon us. It is indeed a matter of more congratulation with us than it is for these people that the petty grievances and spites of some of our friends here did not fasten upon us evils of which they never dreamed.

A most agreeable surprise awaited me here. I have been the guest for a day or two of near relatives, some of whom I had not seen for nearly twenty years, and those, born since that time, I had never met. It was to me a most happy reunion, and rekindled the tenderest emotions of my heart, carrying me back almost a quarter of a century, amidst the happiest and dearest social recollections and scenes of my life. My grateful love is due and tendered for my kindly reception and entertainment. E.

POLITICS AND NAVY YARDS.

The Springfield *Republican* says that the testimony taken in the case of Abbott and Frost, contestants for a seat in Congress for the Fourth Massachusetts district, shows that the election was "a carnival of fraud" which "would have done no discredit to Tammany itself in its worst days." But the New York *Evening Post* thinks the most interesting evidence is that which shows the relation between the Navy Yard at Charlestown and Republican politics. The number of workmen employed in the yard at several dates was as follows:

October 16	about 400
November 1	between 700 and 800
December 1	about 50

These figures standing alone are sufficiently suggestive. But whatever light is needed is thrown upon the matter by the following note from Mr. Hanscom, the Chief of Construction and Repairs in the Navy Department at Washington, to Commodore Nicholls, the commandant of the yard:

"I wish you would approve requisitions for men to be employed as they may be made until the 1st of November. Some fifty additional men has been allowed from the Chelsea district, and I suppose some more will be required from Gooch's district. The administration desire the success of Gooch and Frost."

Gooch and Frost were the Republican candidates. It is perhaps not surprising, the *Post* says, that members of Congress who have employed these means to "success" are not in favor of a system of civil service which would make their employment impossible.

THE CONVICTION OF McKEE.

The sentiments of the New York *Evening Post* in relation to the conviction of McKee are so just and true and so well expressed that we cannot refrain from giving our readers the benefit of them.

The guilt of any man, says our New York cotemporary, is a subject of sorrow and regret; the conviction of such a man as McKee, the principal owner of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the leading Republican journal of the State of Missouri, when he is guilty, is a proper matter of rejoicing. That such a man, with all the aid that social position, wealth, friends and influence could give him, has found escape impossible; that courts and juries are ready to mete out to him the same impartial justice that they deal to commoner offenders, is in every way encouraging.

The breaking up of the "whisky ring" and the saving thereby made to the Treasury are minor matters compared with the proof these trials have given of the power of our courts to keep the fountains of justice pure, and to punish the offenders impartially without reference to their wealth or position in the community. The money filched from the Federal Treasury by McKee and his confederates was considerable in amount, and its loss entailed a serious burden on tax-payers; but its recovery was a wholly insignificant matter as compared with the demonstration given of our power and willingness to bring respectable rogues to justice, and the increased respect for law and for the public tribunals which such convictions as this one are likely to engender.

THE RECORDS OF THE SOUTH.

From the Southern Historical Society we have the first number of the papers to be issued monthly under the auspices of that organization. It is stated by the Society that "these papers will contain a great deal of the official history of the late war and many contributions from the ablest of the men who made the great struggle for constitutional freedom," and this first number makes good the promise by presenting among other matters an able paper by Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, on the aims and motives of the Southern Confederacy; the inaugural address of Hon. Jefferson Davis as Provisional President in 1861, and the famous address of the first permanent Congress of the Confederate States. Besides publishing papers now so rarely to be found, the Society busies itself with the collection and classification of material relative to the late war, in hopes of some day forming "a complete arsenal from which the defender of our cause may draw any desired weapon." The Secretary of the Society is Rev. J. William Jones, Richmond, Va., and the subscription to the publication $8 per annum.

We advise all our farmers to read the "Thoughts for the Month" to be found on the third page of to-day's JOURNAL. The article is taken from that excellent agricultural paper, *The Southern Cultivator*, and will well repay perusal.

BABCOCK SADLY BESET—ATTEMPTED SUPPRESSION OF TESTIMONY.

There will be a strange spectacle presented in the Federal Court room at St. Louis next week. The President's private secretary, a member of his official family, and his chosen personal friend, a Colonel in the Federal army, will stand at the bar of justice arraigned as a thief himself and as an accomplice of other thieves already convicted. The existence of the conspiracy to steal from the government, or rather the people for it is the people's money and not the government's, is no longer denied. The only question now is whether Babcock was a member of that conspiracy. Thus far every man who has been indicted and tried as such has been convicted. Babcock's danger hourly grows more imminent and more apparent to the world.

To himself and to his friends, doubtless, his danger has been apparent from the first hour of his exposure. Extraordinary efforts have been made to the change currrent of public sentiment. The President himself has thrown the whole weight of his influence into the scale in behalf of his friend, endeavoring to forestall public opinion by declaring his belief in the innocence of his secretary. He ordered a military tribunal to investigate the matter while it was yet under consideration by the proper civil tribunal. He dismissed from office the prosecuting attorney just as soon as it was known that through his zealous efforts an indictment had been found against this member of his official family. A convenient revenue officer writes to him that it was his eloquence and his logic and not Babcock's that induced the President to rescind the Treasury order for the exchange of revenue officers by which the plans for surprising the conspirators at St. Louis were defeated. But when another revenue officer in Missouri, not so convenient, published that he had long ago sent to Babcock evidence of the existence of the conspiracy at St. Louis, and that no notice had been taken of his communication, straightway musty records were searched over and it was telegraphed all over the country by authority of some sort or other that the Missouri revenue officer's letter was found filed away in the Treasury department. When that letter was filed was not, however, so distinctly stated. And now it is given out that the President intends to testify in the strongest terms in behalf of his confidential friend and private secretary. All these things are ominous. They have an ugly look.

But the worst feature in the case possibly has not yet been mentioned, and that is the deliberate attempt to suppress the testimony in the cause. On Tuesday morning last upon the opening of the Federal Court in St. Louis, attorneys for the Western Union Telegraph Company appeared and moved to vacate the writ of subpœna *duces te-cum* from the Government upon Wm. Orton, President of the Company, requiring him to produce all the telegrams which passed between General Orville E. Babcock at Long Branch, and John McDonald, John A. Joyce, and Mrs. Joyce, at Long Branch or at Ripon, over various signatures, during several months of last year.

This was a deliberate attempt to suppress testimony, and forces the conclusion that the conscious criminal knew that the testimony would, if produced, ensure his conviction. The real party in interest that made that motion was Babcock, and not the Telegraph Company.

The pretence that the demand upon the Telegraph Company was too general and would require an immense amount of labor is too thin to deceive even the most unwary. Certainly it is entirely too thin to deceive those who remember the course taken by that same Telegraph Company, this same Mr. Orton being its president, in regard to the telegrams called for on the trial of the impeachment of W. W. Holden in the winter of 1870-'71. It was known for some time previous that Holden would be impeached, and it was known, too, how valuable would be the testimony of the telegrams that passed between him in his office at Raleigh and the cut-throats doing his work in Orange and Alamance. In anticipation of the trial, therefore, an order was issued by the telegraph authorities to have all the originals and copies of telegrams in this State for the year 1870 boxed up and sent out of the State, some to Richmond, Va., and some to New York city. The order was only partially executed, however, for the operator at Hillsboro was caught by the subpœna with telegrams in his possession. He was then ordered by his superior officers, his employers, to answer no questions in regard to the messages, and he did so refuse, and for the reason stated, until he was forced to produce the telegrams or be punished for contempt of Court. All the facts in regard to this matter may be found on page 925 *et seq.* of the Impeachment Trial of W. W. Holden. Of course, the fact that the Court of Impeachment was a State Court without jurisdiction beyond its own borders, prevented the telegrams from being taken from the possession of the Company in Richmond, or in New York City. Doubtless the same game would have been played in this case had it not been known that the Court before which Babcock was to be tried was a Federal Court with jurisdiction in every State in the Union. And so the Telegraph Company has once more come to grief, for the Federal Judge at St. Louis, taking the same view of the law as did the Chief Justice of North Carolina, on Tuesday refused to grant the motion to set aside the subpœna. And so Colonel Babcock, U. S. A., Private Secretary of the President, personal friend of the President, goes to trial next week with a heavy heart.

But what a spectacle! A Colonel in the United States Army, a member of the President's official family, the President's private secretary, the President's chosen personal friend, arraigned at the bar of justice as a thief; and as the friend, associate and accomplice of convicted thieves, and that too fresh from a vain attempt to suppress the testimony offended by his own handwriting! Was ever the like witnessed before!

HOLDEN'S PARDON—WHO CAN GRANT IT?

Repugnant though it be to speak of W. W. Holden and Jefferson Davis in the same breath, it seems necessary to do so just now. There are a few people, represented in the press of the State notably by the Charlotte *Democrat*, that seem to be almost as restless under the punishment inflicted upon W. W. Holden as is that notorious criminal himself. So persistent indeed has the *Democrat* been in its utterances about the remission of the sentence of the Court of Impeachment that took from Holden the rights of citizenship, that doubt is suggested whether the *Democrat* thinks it ought ever to have been inflicted.

It is not our purpose to make any further comparison between William W. Holden and Jefferson Davis than to say that Holden is a convicted criminal, convicted in the open face of day before the highest civil judicial tribunal known to the laws of the State after a full, fair trial; convicted too by the votes of political friends and allies as well as by those of his opponents, and that Jefferson Davis stands in no such category.

The government that feared the opinion of the world so little as to hang a woman by a military commission, did not dare to bring to trial even, before any tribunal either civil or military, the man who all agree was the foremost in rank in at least in what it called the great rebellion, upon any charge great or small.

But it is with William W. Holden that we have to do just now and not Jefferson Davis. Why should William W. Holden be pardoned? Has he ever shown in any manner, shape or form, any sign of repentance? Has he ever asked for his restoration to the rights of citizenship as an act of grace or mercy or pardon for crime acknowledged to have been committed? Has he not rather always demanded his restoration as an act of justice, as a reversal of an iniquitous sentence until the late Constitutional Convention assembled, when Mr. Badger, warned by the past, in his speech upon the resolution then pending, declared he asked its passage as an act of pardon? If so we know not when or where it was. On the contrary, he has expressly declared he saw no wrong in what he had done, and under similar circumstances would pursue a like course. And again, in a recent letter to Mr. Blaine, read by him in the House of Representatives during the discussion on the Amnesty Bill, Holden shows with equal plainness how little he repents him of his crimes.

It would be difficult in the extreme for a man not an expert in such matters to utter so many falsehoods in so few lines as Holden did in his letter to Blaine. He said he was put out of office "solely because of a movement he put on foot according to the constitution and the law to suppress the bloody Ku-Klux," and that was false; he defied the constitution, he set at naught the laws and outraged the liberties of the people. He said he was convicted by the democrats of the State, and that was false; radicals as well as democrats voted for his conviction. He said the democratic majority in the late convention was obtained by fraud, and that was false; every member of that convention who took his seat at its organization did so under the ruling of Judge Settle, who, though a Judge, then and there took occasion to declare himself a member of the Radical party. He said the convention, by a strict party vote, refused to restore him to citizenship, and that was false; neither the vote for the resolution for his relief, nor that against it, was unmixed radical or unmixed democratic. He said he was the only man in North Carolina who could not hold office, and that was false; every convicted thief in the penitentiary is equally disqualified with himself. Disqualification to hold office is perhaps the commonest penalty for crime known to the laws of the State. The constitution of North Carolina, a constitution made by Holden's own friends, expressly declares that all persons convicted of treason or perjury, or of any other infamous crime since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption or malpractice in office, shall be disqualified for holding office until legally restored to citizenship. Is there any more reason for restoring Holden to the rights of citizenship than there is for restoring any other unrepentant criminal in or out of the penitentiary? The records of the courts will show that there are thousands of criminals in the State who cannot hold office. So intent, indeed, upon enforcing this penalty for certain crimes was the constitution, that it makes it follow immediately upon conviction and deprives the court of any power to interfere with it.

But neither is this the question we set out to discuss this morning; for even if it was right and proper to pardon Holden there has since the adjournment of the Court that inflicted the sentence been no body in existence that had the power to remit it. The advocates of his restoration seem to think otherwise. Let us see how that is. The constitution expressly declares that "all powers not therein delegated remain with the people." If therefore the constitution has not delegated to anybody the power to pardon offenders like Holden it remains with the people. Has the constitution delegated this power to the Governor? It has not, but on the contrary expressly says he shall not exercise it. Has the constitution delegated this power to the Legislature? No such grant of power to the Legislature can be found in the constitution from beginning to end. Has this power been delegated at all? The constitution will be searched in vain for any such grant to anybody and it therefore remains with the people.

But it may be asked has not a convention this power? The answer to this is equally plain. An open unrestricted convention representing the entire sovereignty of the people has ample power to pardon in such cases. Whether a restricted convention, representing the sovereignty of the people in a limited degree only, has such power depends entirely upon the restrictions imposed on it. There has been but one convention held since Holden was sentenced and that was a restricted one. To that convention was granted only the power to consider and adopt amendments to certain portions of the constitution and to submit them to the people for ratification. The act calling the Convention into existence was explicit on that point prescribing in plain terms what the convention should do and what it should not do. And so careful was the Act of Assembly upon this point that that the members of the convention were required to take a solemn oath to do what they were bidden and to leave undone what they were forbidden. The convention was empowered to amend certain portions of the constitution. Acts of legislation it was forbidden to perform. Unless, therefore, it could be made an amendment to the constitution and submitted to the people for ratification, the convention could not pass a resolution to pardon Holden. Will any man say that a resolution to pardon Holden could be called an amendment to the constitution; could be made a part and parcel of the organic law of the State! If not, then there is an end of the matter until a free and unrestricted Convention shall assemble representing the entire sovereignty of the people.

But plain as the case is, men will continue to talk about "pardoning Holden."

MORE OF THAT COWARDLY RETRENCHMENT.

The Committee on Appropriations is hard at work on the matter of reducing the salaries of the Washington City Department officials in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. There is no doubt, says the *National Republican*, that a "serious" reduction in salaries and force and extension of hours of service is contemplated. The committee is working vigorously, we are glad to learn, and ere long we sincerely trust we shall have some more of that "cowardly" reduction of expenses the *Republican* so cordially despises. The wails of these Department officers are at first ludicrous in the extreme. Eight hours of work a day, forsooth, is more than their delicate frames can stand, but where is the young man or the old one or the middle aged one either in the South who makes a living either for himself or his family on only eight hours of work a day? There are millions of people in this well-nigh bankrupt country who work many more than eight hours a day and yet get but scant food and raiment of the coarsest kind, and when this is remembered the whining cries of these Washington City Department officials no longer excite mere contemptuous mirth, but rather anger and indignation instead.

It is very pleasant, doubtless, to the Department official as it is to other people to wear well-fitting clothes made by the tailor who happens for the time to be the reigning fashion. Well-fitting boots, too, and a good hat doubtless add much, both to his pleasure and to his comfort. Nor are kid gloves a luxury to be despised by men who can afford them. Theatres, too, are pleasant places to go to in the evening after the now six hours' labor of the day. But can the people afford to pay their servants salaries that will enable them to buy these luxuries, when men everywhere are on the verge of ruin, brought about by the incompetence, the extravagance and the corruption of those who administer the affairs of the government?

The average Department official must wear plainer clothes, and if the worst comes to the worst, he must, if possible, even do without kid gloves and go to the theatre only every other night.

The necessity for retrenchment, for reduction of our expenses and for an economical administration of the government is neither feigned nor exaggerated. Since the panic began in 1873, there has been utter prostration in business of every sort everywhere. A continual shrinkage in values has been going on without ceasing, constantly diminishing assets but not affecting liabilities and the end has not yet come. But even now how many are there, in the country, in the State, or to narrow it down still more closely, how many are there in the city of Wilmington, in the city of Raleigh or in any other city in the South, who have no assured means to purchase food and clothing even until warm weather sets in?

Men do not talk about these things much, for men do not willingly expose their poverty even to their most intimate friends; but does not every man in his heart know there is a large number of people of his acquaintance who are in this distressed condition! It is so in every town and city in the South.

Something must be done and that speedily or our cities and towns will witness scenes of riot and bloodshed that will make men tremble to contemplate. Something must be done and that speedily. But what can be done now save to retrench, to reform, to cut down expenses, to economize? Until harvest time comes another crop can not be gathered. And yet when the Democratic party attempts to do what the peace of every town and city in the country so imperatively demands, the organ of the Radical party at Washington City denounces the effort as a "cowardly blow." The people like such cowardice as that.

ANOTHER GUILTY ONE—MAGUIRE MOVES FOR MERCY.

Colonel Constantine Maguire, Collector, or late Collector, of Internal Revenue in the St. Louis District, has plead guilty, begged for mercy, promised "to do so no more," and promised also to tell what he knows about all the rest of the Ring.

Maguire, through his counsel, Mr. Voorhees, told the Court he was innocent of intentional misconduct; guiltless except that he was controlled by the influences brought to bear upon him; that he was under the control and subject to all the orders of General McDonald, the Supervisor, who was a member of the "ring," and that he never received a dollar by the conspiracy which has been unearthed.

District Attorney Dyer reiterated Mr. Voorhees' statement as to the action of counsel, and said the government accepted the plea of guilty as to the counts charging neglect of duty, and abandoned the sixth count charging conspiracy. He added: "It is due to Colonel Maguire to state that so far as the government is concerned, we have been unable to trace the payment of any money to him as a member of the conspiracy."

The information that Maguire promises to give relative to the conspiracy in St. Louis and elsewhere has not yet been brought out in evidence.

Poor Babcock!

Owing to a blunder, another election for United States Senator will have to be held by the Legislature of Iowa. The vote was taken one week sooner than the law allows.

New York city scores two hundred and eighty-one murders committed during the past five years, and only *seven* executions. Twenty-four assassins were sent to prison for life; but the great bulk of criminals escaped.

A London letter to the New York *Tribune* throws light upon the recent cable dispatch to the effect that writs had been served upon Minister Schenck, Albert Grant and others connected with the management of the Emma Mine Company. At the date of the letter Mr. Alexander McDougall, chairman of the company, was about to bring an action against the original directors of the concern. McDougall makes the specific accusation that Schenck was bribed in the sum of $50,000 by Trenor W. Park. There is much speculation as to whether the great pokerist will stand his trial like a man or hide behind the shield of his mission.

The prospect for the return of the cotton tax unlawfully collected after the war seems bad. A Washington dispatch says: "One of the most important measures pending in this Congress is the bill to refund the illegally exacted cotton tax, which was considered on Thursday by the Ways and Means Committee. Whether the bill be just or generous, it calls for such an extraordinary amount of money, some $60,000,000, that it is not likely to pass, even if it be favorably reported. The committee did not reach any conclusion upon the bill but the opinions of the various members were such as to indicate an adverse vote when one is reached."

Wiltz, of the Louisiana Legislature, is said to have in his possession an accurate list of payments made by "Senator West" for the votes of Louisiana legislators given to elect him to the Senate. The whole list foots up to $19,500, and the general price of a vote was $500; but two white radical ring-masters got $5,000 each, which they probably used more economically. Besides this, West was also obliged to make some *loans*, without security, which he will never be able to collect. With West and Pinch as her Senators, Louisiana is to be congratulated.

A STARTLING RUMOR!—THE MARINES ONCE MORE HEARD FROM.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, when last heard from, was in a state of terrible alarm. In his dispatch of the 2nd instant he says:

I have it from creditable authority that Secretary Robeson is advised of an attempt at mutiny by the crew of the United States steamer Tennessee, the flag-ship of Admiral Reynolds, of the South Atlantic Squadron, which took place off some of the East India Islands. It is stated that the sailors had become offended at some presumed ill treatment, and caused to be painted in black letters on a blanket the words, "We want our liberty," which they displayed in a position to attract the attention of the commanding officer. So formidable had the revolt become that it required the entire marine force of the ship under arms to subdue it. The ringleaders were turned over for punishment. The Navy Department is quite reticent concerning the matter, and, it is said, are endeavoring to keep it quiet.

Upon this terrible tale of horrible horrors we have just two comments to make. First, we desire to express our profound admiration at the reticence of the Navy Department concerning the matter, and our most cordial congratulations upon its success in keeping it quiet. Secondly, we desire in the most indignant manner and in advance to repel any insinuation or suggestion, come from what quarter it may, that the whole thing is a put up job to show how important it is to keep marines on board men-of-war where desperate sailors have blankets and are so liable to want their liberty in black letters. Surely after this heard-rending occurrence, the "cowardly" attempt to reduce the expenses of the government by abolishing the useful and gallant marine corps that under arms so bravely subdued the depraved seamen who wanted their liberty in black letters on a blanket, will come to grief!

But all jest aside, for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, are not our Radical friends peculiar, indeed? We doubt, however, if even so gallant an exploit as that on the Tennessee can save the marines from falling victims to that necessity for retrenchment and reform their Radical friends think is so "cowardly."

IS BUMMER SHERMAN A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY?

If any one doubts that the great Bummer has an eye on the Presidency he will do well to read the following letter. It has the ring of the true metal of which letters from presidential aspirants are made. It was only a week or two ago that a letter from WASHBURNE was given to the public, announcing that he was no candidate, being too "honest" to succeed in these corrupt times. And that was a pretty fair advertisement that Mr. WASHBURNE made of himself as the times go, honesty being just now at a high premium in America. But the Bummer is not to be beaten at the advertising game. He advertises that his wife and family are strong Catholics, but that he is not. On that point he wins both ways. Small matters he is not particular about. Common schools he believes in but none of your fine affairs that cost too much money. But he is no candidate. Oh, no. Not he, for he says so.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 2.

DEAR SIR: Your letter is just received, and though I thought everybody knew my general opinions on the points of your inquiry, I cannot hesitate to answer you in such a way as to admit of no misconstruction. I never have been, and am not now, and never shall be, a candidate for the high office of President before any convention or the people. I shall always prefer to see that office filled by one of the millions who in the civil war stood by the Union firm and unequivocally; and of these I notice many names willing and capable. Prominent among them is that of General Hayes, now Governor of Ohio, whom we know as a fine officer and a gentlemen in every sense. I do not, however, wish to be understood as presuming to advise anybody in the choice of the man. My wife and family are strong Catholics, but I am not; that, however, is nobody's business. I believe in the common schools, and don't stop over the little matters which seem to be exaggerated by the press. In some quarters, however, these schools are extravagant and indulge in costly buildings and expensive teachers, so as to be too heavy a burden to the taxpayers. This tendency ought to be checked, which may easily be done without making it a political question. Self-interest will regulate this and make them free schools to all and capable of imparting the rudiments of a good English education.

Yours, truly,
W. T. SHERMAN.

If Minister Schenck should have to sneak home from England, says the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, on account of his connection with Little Emma, he might be made the candidate of the Republicans for the Presidency. It seems to be the policy of that party, when one of their brethren need vindicating, to promote him.

The Richmond *Enquirer* thinks the next St. Louis jury will be a Babcock extinguisher.

Carle Browne.

While this gentleman is not a North Carolinian by birth, and while he is not now a resident of the State, the people of the State feel an interest in whatever he accomplishes. Mr. Browne has left upon canvass the images of many of the best people of North Carolina—images which are cherished now, and which will be handed down to generations yet unborn as evidences of art and tokens of affection.

A recent issue of the Washington, (D. C.) *Star* pays this handsome tribute to him:

The circle of artists in Washington has gained a decided accession in the location here of Mr. Carle Browne, late of Raleigh, N. C., who has recently opened a studio in Vernon Row. Mr. Browne paints both portraits and landscapes, but the former is his specialty, as in it he both excels and takes most pleasure. His residence here has been so brief as to afford no opportunity to show of what he is capable; but the single portrait he has painted since he opened his studio—that of Representative Waddell, of North Carolina—has so many striking points of excellence as to justify the highest expectations touching his future achievements. It is, indeed, one of the best pieces of work in his line we have yet seen produced in Washington. Mr. Browne has also under way a portrait of Senator Ransom, of the same State, that promises to be at once a most striking likeness and valuable work of art.

Market Report.

The Clerk of the market reports as follows, for the week ending yesterday:

No. Carts in Market	.....	101
" Beeves slaughtered	.....	70
" Sheep "	.....	4
" Calves "	.....	6
" Hogs "	.....	157
" Deer "	.....	1

Major G. W. Hardwicke.

The Virginia papers are speaking in very complimentary terms of Major G. W. Hardwicke, who has recently come to this city and taken a position on the editorial staff of our city cotemporary, the *Morning Star*. We give the Major a cordial welcome, and wish that his stay among us may be both long and pleasant.

[From the Richmond Enquirer]

Mr. George W. Hardwicke, for seventeen years editor of the Lynchburg Republican, has become connected with the Morning Star, one of the sprightliest papers in North Carolina. Sorry he left Virginia, but glad he has found such a pleasant post. Mr. Hardwicke is a thoroughly trained and really accomplished journalist.

[From the Petersburg Index-Appeal.]

The Wilmington (N. C.) Star announces the acquisition to its editorial staff of Mr. Geo. W. Hardwicke, formerly of Lynchburg, and for many years the editor and one of the proprietors of the Republican of that city. Mr. Hardwicke will also have charge of the business management of the Star. We congratulate our cotemporary, which is one of the livest and best conducted papers in the Old North State, on its good fortune in securing the services of a gentleman of so much experience and intelligence as Mr. Hardwicke.

"Jestiss" Moore.

When this individual, by a surreptitious use of his magisterial authority, took from the county jail two prisoners who had been committed to answer the requirements of the law for the crimes the crimes they were supposed to have committed, he did what he intended to result in a fiendish display of negro rule over white people, or else he was grossly ignorant of the functions of his office, and of the powers pertaining to that office.

The readers of the JOURNAL will, perhaps, not have forgotten that two white men were arrested by the authorities of the county for the homicide of one Jackson, a colored man, on Water street. These two white men were, by order of this colored "Jestiss" Moore, brought out of jail, after their commitment, and were taken to the dead body of this colored man Jackson, and required to touch it for the purpose of seeing if blood would not flow afresh from the wounds that caused death—under the impression that the murderer's touch of his victim would bring about this miraculous result.

For his participation in this offense, "*Jestiss*" Moore was tried and convicted, at the term of the court which has just ended, and was, by the court, sentenced to twelve months' confinement in the county jail, and to pay a fine of fifty dollars.

A motion for a new trial, which was made, but which His Honor held over for consideration until the next term of the court, prevents the sentence from being executed at once. Until this motion is heard, the sentence of the court is in *abeyance*. Meantime, the "*Jestiss*" is placed under bonds.

That this foolish practice should have been exercised by a judicial officer in North Carolina, in the last half of the nineteenth century, on prisoners of the State who had been rendered helpless by their arrest, was scarcely to be expected in Wilmington. It was like driving the last nails in the coffins of liberty and justice, before the faces of those who had rocked the cradle of the one, and still endeavor to promote the other.

Mexican Veterans.

At the centennial celebration which is to take place at Philadelphia to commemorate the declaration of American Independence, the Mexican veterans are to take a prominent part. It is perhaps the only part that goes to make up the National history of the country which is not offensive to the pride of Great Britain. The drubbing which the United States gave to Mexico, and which resulted in the acquisition of Texas, is the only feather in the American cap of Liberty that has been placed there without offense to England.

These Mexican veterans propose to be at Philadelphia when the American goddess claps her hands for joy that she has stood for a hundred years on the foundation that she placed her foot upon. The hands may tingle a little, from this possibly too vehement demonstration of her joy, but nevertheless, let the goddess clap, and the Mexican veterans will claim the right to waive their hats and cheer the goddess on.

North Carolina will have *her* representatives.

Foreigners in Port.

The ships in port yesterday presented a gay appearance. Flags, and pennons, and banners, and streamers, floated from the mast-heads and from every yard-arm and all the cross-rigging of every German vessel in port. There was no exception. Up and down the river, wherever you could see a German vessel, these gay expressions of the ship-craft were given out to the ruffling of the breeze, and gave expression to the fact that the sailors were happy. This happiness was from the recurrence of the birthday of the wife of Capt. Kroger, of the German vessel, Heinrich Rodbertus, consigned to Messrs. E. Peschau & Westermann. It was an all-day enjoyment.

From the Southern Cultivator.

Thoughts for the Month.

Routine work, such as breaking land, cleaning up, repairing fences, making ditches, &c., is still in order. Everything of this kind should be pushed ahead and gotten out of the way before before spring work begins, for it is infinitely better to be a little ahead than a little too late. Many a crop has been ruined by farmers being "little behind" in the spring. A delay of *one week* in planting, sometimes decides the fate of the crop, whether it shall be good or bad. Not only should all preparatory work be finished up, but all means and contrivances for spreading manure and seed, and covering them rapidly and well, should be studied out and made ready in advance. Planters overhauled, ploughs repaired, barrels for rolling seed geared up, harrows, boards, or other contrivances for covering seed gotten ready. Rainy days may be most profitably spent in looking after these things. Now that cotton seed and acid phosphates are being so largely used as manures, some contrivance for distributing in the drill from 15 to 30 bushels of seed, uniformly and rapidly, is much needed. Ordinary planters, like the Dow Law, will do the work effectively, but with these the hopper needs filling too often when such large quantities are being distributed. One that can carry enough with one loading to go over one-fourth to one-half acre, is the thing now needed. Labor costs too much for one to have four or five hands stationed at different points to feed "planters" of small capacity.

PITCHING THE CROP

We hope no reader of the *Cultivator* will pitch his crop this year without mature deliberation. Beware of the "delusive phantom of hope," and count well the *cost* before beginning. See well to it that you do not overcrop yourself, not only in the sense of planting more than you have mules or hands to tend or manure to fertilize, but in the still more important sense of having *means to pay as you go*. Avoid *credit* in every shape and form. It has made the "middleman" the oppressor, and is the parent of all our agricultural troubles. You may attempt to explain them by this, that and the other, but they all go back at last to this miserable *credit* system which has cursed the land for the past ten years. Examine your cribs and barns, and if you have any more mules than you can feed well, sell the overplus at once and reduce your crop. Pay wages if possible to hands, and if you have means to hire only a few on this basis, reduce your crop accordingly. Rent your surplus land to tenants who have the means to plant without your "*backing*," or else sow them in grains or grasses, or let them *rest*. It is in this sense that we urge you not to "overcrop" yourself.

APPORTIONMENT OF LAND TO CROPS.

For corn—Bottom lands, of course; if there are any on the farm—if not, then the least "*thirsty*" lands to be had. Other things being equal select fields in cotton or peas the previous year, as corn does best after these nitrogen furnishing crops. On upland the chief point to be guarded against is drought. For this reason we suggested the selection of the least "*thirsty*" soil, and would now add *free* but *judicious* manuring. There is no doubt that all crops *properly fed* withstand drought, cold and all other averse circumstances better than those *stinted* or *starved;* and a corn crop can be greatly strengthened in this respect, by feeding it liberally with cotton seed—and especially with cotton seed treated with acid phosphate—100 lbs. latter to 20 to 30 bushels seed. On well prepared upland, in good heart, we should not hesitate to apply as much as *fifty* bushels cotton seed, thus treated, per acre. Even on the sandy lands of Southern Georgia, Mr. Hardaway applies from 60 to 100 bushels per acre without firing corn. True, his land has been well manured for a number of years, and his crops judiciously rotated. His rule, which is perhaps as good as any, is to apply *three fifths* of the manure in the drill before the corn is planted and *two-fifths* in a side furrow at the 2d working of the corn. On bottom land, where there is no fear of drought, two or three times the above qualities of manure may be profitably applied, taking care with heavy manuring to have a sufficient number of stalks to make a large yield. On thin upland, lightly manured, good distance is ill-important; on bottom land, heavily manured, crowding is equally essential for the best results; 3x3 with two stalks in a hill is none too thick if there is manure enough to make 100 bushels of corn per acre. In perfecting your plans for a corn crop, ever bear in mind that very *little more labor* is required to make 100 bushels corn per acre, than to make 10.

It is best to put manure for corn in the ground just before or at planting time, and it is not desirable to place it very deep in the soil. Everything should be ready, that planting may begin just as soon as the seasons will permit. Plant whenever it gets warm enough to secure a "*stand*." Early corn will generally produce best and besides can be layed by early, so as to give better opportunities to work a cotton crop. It is best to plant a part of the crop in some early maturing variety that will ripen by 1st July, as a precaution against July drought, but the bulk of the crop should be of some large-eared productive variety.

SPRING OATS.

This is not a valuable crop—sometimes produces well, but too uncertain, unless a "rust-proof" variety is sown upon *very rich* land. Where ample provision has not been made for stock feed, it would be best, however, to risk this crop. Select good land and sow early, and it is best to sow 1½ to 2 bushels seed per acre—*crowding* hastens the ripening of the crop and lessens the danger from drought and rust.

CLOVER AND GRASS